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In its various branches, executed with despatch.
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Poetry.

For the Mercury.

THE TWO VOICES.

BY ELLEN.

A voice went up the sky,
A voice so glad and free,
That all the stars rejoiced
In its clear melody;
It bore up in its lay
The shining of the sun,
The peace of summer days,
The calm when storms are done.

The rustle of the corn,
That ripens on the vale,
The bleating of the flocks,
The flapping of the sail,
All sounds of life and wealth,
A song of thankful pride,
Floated that voice along
Upon the anthem's tide.

It said "all thanks, all thanks,
A Kingly heritage
Has to our hands been given;
For every future age,
Our land, a crowned queen,
Between the oceans throned,
The forest and the rock,
Alike our power have owned."

A voice went up the sky,
A voice, a hollow moan,
The stars of heaven fell,
Fainting, before the groan.
From earthquake and from storms,
From thunder-clouds laid low,
Upon the horizon's line,
From torrent's overflow,

From those that wail and weep,
From those who toil and die,
From those who bear the wrong,
From those who strive and fly;
The slave beneath the sun,
The freeman in the chain,
The thirsting mind and heart,
The red blood's pleading rain.

It said, "we pray, we pray,
Hast thou forsaken, Lord?
Behold thy slaughtered flock;
Behold the crimsoned sword;
Filled is the cup of wrath,
The wine-press overflows,
And riper for thy sword,
The deadly vintage grows.

Two voices filled the sky,
But He who heard them rise,
Breaking with jangling note,
The music of the skies.
His ear alone could hear,
The harmony they spun,
And answer both with love,
For He and Love are one.

THE VOLUNTEER'S WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

Don't stop a moment to think, John,
Your country calls, then go,
Don't think of me or the children, John,
I'll care for them, you know.
Leave the corn upon the stalks, John,
Potatoes in the hill,
And the pumpkins on the vines, John,
I'll gather them with a will.
But take your gun and go, John,
Take your gun and go,
For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe.

I have heard my grand-sire tell, John,
(He fought at Bunker Hill,)
How he counted all his life and wealth,
His country's offering still.
Shall we shame the brave old blood, John,
That flowed on Monmouth plain?
No, take your gun and go John,
If you ne'er come back again.
Yes, take your gun and go, John, &c.

Our army's short of blankets, John,
Then take this heavy pair,
I spun and wove them when a girl,
And worked them with great care;
There's a rose in every corner, John,
And here's my name, you see;
On the cold ground they'll warmer feel,
That they were made by me.
Take your gun and go John, &c.

And if it be God's will, John,
You ne'er come back again,
I'll do my best for the children, John,
In sorrow, want or pain.
In winter nights I'll teach them all
That I have learned at school,
To love the country, keep the laws,
Obey the Savior's rule.
Then take your gun and go, John, &c.

And in our village church, John,
And at our humble board,
We'll pray that God will keep you, John,
And Heavenly aid afford.
While all who love their country's cause,
Shall love and bless you, too;
And night and morning they will pray
For freedom and for you.
Then take your gun and go, John, &c.

And now good-bye to you, John,
I cannot say farewell;
We'll hope and pray for the best, John,
God's goodness none can tell.
Be his great arm around you, John,
To guard you night and day,
Be our loved country's shield
Till the war has passed away.
Then take your gun and go, John,
Take your gun and go,
For Ruth can drive the oxen, John,
And I can use the hoe.

THE SEASONS.

BY C. H. NEARPASS.

SPRING.

With March comes in the pleasant Spring,
When little birds begin to sing;
To build their nests, to hatch their brood,
With tender care provide them food.

SUMMER.

And summer comes with verdant June—
The flowers then are in full bloom,
All nature smiles, the fields look gay,
The weather's fine to make the hay.

AUTUMN.

September comes—the golden corn
By many busy hands is shorn;
Autumn's ripe fruits, an ample store,
Are gathered in for rich and poor.

WINTER.

Winter's cold frost and Northern blast,
This is the season that comes last;
The snow has come, the sleigh bells ring,
And merry boys rejoice and sing.

Selected Tale.

THE PATRIOT GIRL:

OR,

The Countess of Rutland.

In one of the romantic valleys of Silesia lived a young girl of surprising beauty, the pride and delight of her parents, whose only occupation was to attend to their flock and bear the scant produce of the little farm to the neighboring market town. Ella, like the wild flower, had grown and bloomed in obscurity, adorned and beautified by the unerring hand of nature. She had known but little of the world, until the trump of war sounded over the country, and echoed, discordantly, amidst the darkest recesses of the solitude; and when in consequence of her inquiries her father was obliged to tell her of the distracted state of her native land, the indignant blush, and high heaving of her bosom, proclaimed how much she felt for her enterprising sovereign and the brave people who were arrayed to defend his dominion.

'Heaven grant us victory!' exclaimed she, in the patriotic enthusiasm of her soul. I would, father, that Nature had made woman strong enough to fight.'

The old man only smiled a reply, and kissing her rosy cheeks, bade her keep out of sight of the soldiers.

The caution was scarcely needed. Ella knew where to find one on whom she could gaze and be gazed upon for hours; and who, though not dressed in the trappings of the military, was more to her than all the world beside. She was seen on the mountain slope, watching her herds and listening to the mellow notes as they flowed from the pipe of Adolph, a fine-featured young man, who sat at her feet, gazing tenderly upon her smiling face.

'The hair of yours, sweet Ella,' said he, laying down the instruments; 'I would give the world for one little lock.' And he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses, as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.

'The world is not yours to give, Mr. Adolph, said she, archly; 'but do you only love me for my curls, which you are always praising?'

'I love you for yourself, dear Ella; but these ringlets, which might grace a queen, I almost idolize them; and yet you refuse to bestow upon me one little tress.'

'Have I not reason? Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again; for then you have your idol by you, and I should be forsaken. No, Adolph, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall not desire it.'

'Tell me how to become worthy of so inestimable a gift,' exclaimed the young man, 'and I will follow the path you shall point out.'

'There it is,' answered the maiden, pointing towards Breslau and looking her lover fixedly in the face.

'And what am I to do, in Breslau?'

'Join the brave men who are struggling for our liberties, and tenfold shall be the love of Ella.'

A slight blush overspread the face of young Adolph, and kissing the hand of the fair shepherdess, he turned away, and was soon lost to sight among the recesses of the valley.

There was more courtliness in the salutation of Adolph than generally falls to the lot of the untutored and robust mountaineers of Silesia; and Ella thought, as he wended down the narrow defile, that there was more dignity in his mien than she had ever before observed.

She scarcely dared ask herself who he was, for he had been but a short time among the shepherds, and no one knew aught of his birth or profession; but every one loved him for his generosity and nobleness of spirit.

'My hair,' said Ella to herself, as he vanished from her sight; I will dress it for his sake. They say it is rich and beautiful. Ah! how freely would I destroy each ample tress and scatter it upon the winds, did he not love to smooth it with his fingers.'

Months rolled away. Ella watched her herd alone and in sadness, for nothing was heard of Adolph, and the demon of war continued to spread his desolation over the land. It was proposed to raise a sum by contribution among the inhabitants of the mountains, which should be put into the general fund and appropriated to the use of the intrepid defenders of the king. When the father of Ella was called upon for his proportion, he had nothing to give, and the noble hearted girl then, for the first time, felt the want of wealth.

'Father, let us sell our flocks,' said she. We shall be amply repaid in the freedom we shall enjoy; and when peace comes again, I'm sure I can work for you.'

'No, daughter,' answered the old man, 'our country requires no such sacrifice; we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood.'

Ella reflected a long while, and formed a thousand plans for raising money to give in aid of the patriot cause; but all her schemes proved impracticable, and she even wept in solitude for her inability to serve her country.

'Would that these locks were wires of gold, exclaimed she, running her fingers through the clustering tresses, as they dallied with the wind. 'I might then give them for the general good. Can they not be sold? I will go to Breslau and offer them. They may bring but a trifle, yet they are all I have to bestow. But Adolph, when he returns and beholds me stripped of my greatest beauty, what will he say? Alas, he will caress me no more. Well, be it so; I will sacrifice even his love in the cause of liberty.'

She accordingly proceeded to Breslau, and offered her hair for sale to the first frisseur in the city. The loveliness of the young girl and the novelty of her offer, caused the person to inquire why she robbed herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer, he was astonished at the disinterested and extraordinary feeling of patriotism displayed by one so young and interesting.

'I will take the locks, my pretty girl,' said he, admiring their texture, 'and turn them into bracelets. Everybody will buy them when they know of whose hair they are made.'

The delighted girl received the proffered sum and flew to aid it to the general fund. The frisseur had predicted right; the story got wind, and the ladies and gentlemen of the city flocked to the store, to purchase the bracelets marked with the name of 'Ella.' Among others, a young officer of high rank, hearing the story, endeavored to obtain one of the articles.—The vender had but one left; and, as he had raised a very considerable sum by the sale, he intended to keep it for himself.—The officer examined the color and texture of the hair, and, when his eyes fell upon the name of 'Ella,' a smile of pride and gratitude curled his lip, and he uttered,

'It must be she.'

He emptied his purse upon the counter, and told the man to take all for the bracelet, who being dazzled by the sight of so much gold, readily consented, and the officer left the shop with the treasure pressed to his lips.

'Ella,' said Adolph, as he sat by the side of the moutain maid, 'where are the luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your shoulders? I went, and fought at your bidding, and I now come to claim of you my reward.'

'Adolph,' said she, 'I became jealous of my hair; your heart was entangled among its thick curls; the more I combed them, the more they webbed around the heart, and so I cut them off. Do you love me without my locks?'

'Love you, Ella? Could I do less than worship you, since you have so nobly marred your beauty for the benefit of your country? Look at this bracelet; the hair is yours—the name is yours.'

Thus caught, the generous girl thought it useless to deny the facts here recorded. She confessed all; and shortly afterwards she was the wife of the stranger Adolph, and Countess of Rutland.

On the Death of Little Children.—The remembered innocence and endearments of a child stand by us instead of virtues that have died older. Children have not exercised the voluntary offices of friendship; they have not chosen to be kind and good to us; nor stood by us, from conscious will, in the hour of adversity. But they have shared their pleasures and pains with us as well as they could; the interchange of good offices between us has, of necessity, been less mingled with the troubles of the world; the sorrow arising from their death is the only one which we can associate with their memories. These are happy thoughts that cannot die. Our loss may always render them pensive; but they will not always be painful. It is a part of the benignity of nature that pain does not survive like pleasure, at any time, much less when the cause of it is an innocent one.—The smile will remain reflected by memory, as the moon reflects the light upon us when the sun is gone into heaven. Now the liability to the loss of children—or rather what renders us sensible of it, the occasional loss itself—seems to be one of these necessary bitters thrown into the cup of humanity. We do not mean that every one must lose one of his children in order to enjoy the rest, or that every individual loss afflicts us in the same proportion. We allude to the deaths of infants in general. These might be as few as we could render them. But if none at all ever took place, we should regard every little child as a man or woman secured; and it will easily be conceived what a world of endearing cares and hopes this security would endanger. The very idea of infancy would lose its continuity with us. Girls and boys would be future men and women, not present children. They would have attained their full growth in our imagination, and might as well have been men and women at once. On the other hand, those who have lost an infant, are never, as it were, without an infant child. They are the only persons who, in one sense, retain it always, and they furnish their neighbors with the same idea. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This one is rendered an immortal child. Death has arrested it with his kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence.—*Leigh Hunt.*

The Little Regiment.

During the struggle for Independence, General Green sent out General Morgan with one thousand men, to cut off the retreat of the tories then infesting the western portion of South Carolina.

Scarcely had Morgan with his band taken up their march, ere Cornwallis despatched the blood-thirsty Colonel Tarleton in pursuit. The indefatigable Morgan soon learned of this, and accordingly halted and prepared for battle.

Among the militia were seven persons, a father and six sons whom Gen. Morgan especially complimented. Those seven patriot soldiers were nicknamed by their comrades, 'The Little Regiment.'

John Hiller, senior, some fifty-five years of age, stood six feet five and a half inches, was of fine proportions, and weighed over three hundred pounds, while the youngest, John Hiller, junior, aged twenty-two, measured six feet three inches, and weighed two hundred and fifty pounds.—The five others varied in size and weighed between those two. In addition to these gigantic proportions, the Hillers were possessed of enormous physical strength and the most dauntless courage. Though often before engaged in skirmishes, this was the first time they were to take part in a battle, and of course the rest of the army were anxious to know how they would behave.

'John,' said Gen. Morgan to the elder Hiller, who, with his sons, was eating a hasty and frugal meal from off a fallen tree, 'I suppose you and your brave boys would rather fight together than to be separated.'

'Yes, General,' said the patriot, 'I think we would be of much more service to you and our noble cause when united than when parted.'

'Well, John,' rejoined General Morgan, 'we'll have some warm work in the morning, and I am going to give you and your lads here the most dangerous position in the battle. To-morrow you shall bear the first standard into the fight, and I know that the glorious banner of our country can not be placed in better hands.'

'Thank you, General, thank you for the compliment, and I and my lads will promise you this, that while we stand and fight, or kneel and fight, you'll see them Stars and Stripes floating.'

'Then, as time is passing, move up to the front,' answered Morgan, gathering up his reins and slowly riding away; 'and remember,' he continued, as his steed pranced along, impatient of the curb, 'I shall keep my eyes on 'THE LITTLE REGIMENT!' Good night.'

'Good night, General,' and thus they parted.

The still hours of the night passed slowly, solemnly on. Presently, as the sun came fully above the horizon, and streamed his glowing beams over the icy hillocks, and along the field, the trumpet's shrill note sounded the enemy's advance, and the patriot band prepared for the onset.

In front of, and a little apart from the van of Morgan's force were John Hiller and his six giant sons, the father himself bearing aloft the flag, while the latter ranged themselves, three on each side of him, as a guard.

'Well done, Little Regiment,' exclaimed the General, as he rode down the line, encouraging his men to stand firm before the foe who were at this time rapidly approaching them.

On came Tarleton and his merciless butchers with that steady coolness and veteran determination which always have such a fatal effect upon militia. Anxiously Morgan glanced upon his undisciplined force, which he noticed was already beginning to sway from side to side and back and forth. But even at this moment, he was unable to repress the thrill of joy which passed through him as he beheld the Hillers, at a word from their father, coolly and deliberately draw their long heavy swords.

'Would to God that I had a hundred such Little Regiments,' he said, between his closed teeth; 'I would'—

This sentence was unfinished, for at this instant, at a signal, Tarleton's troops, clapping spurs to their steeds, charged with fearful fury.

For a moment or so the militia tottered and surged and struggled, and then breaking, fled in wild confusion, thus leaving the devoted Hillers unsupported. Morgan expected to see the latter swept to the earth and ridden down like reeds before the tempest; but even *he* did not know the Little Regiment. In a voice that was clearly heard above the din of battle, the elder Hiller, as he raised himself to his full height, shouted:

'Close up, lads, close up! Our flag!—Our flag forever!'

Instantly he was encircled by his sons, the herculean exertions of whom actually kept the whole force at bay. Determined, however, to take the rebel's stand, Tarleton's men raged wildly about their intended victims. Man and horse sank to the earth, till at last their bodies formed a rampart behind which the little regiment, wounded and bleeding, fought like lions.

Seeing at last that sabres were useless, a British dragoon now drew a pistol, and leveling it at young John Hiller, shot him through the heart.

'Close up, lads, close up! Our flag, our flag forever!' again thundered the father, and the fearful circle was once more serried and unbroken.

By this time Morgan had succeeded in bringing up his regulars, and heading them himself, he rushed to the rescue of the noble Hillers. But alas, too late. A second of the Little Regiment fell, then a third, and a fourth and a fifth.

'Back to back, Ned. Our flag forever!' hoarsely commanded the elder Hiller, as he saw his fifth son sink at his feet.

For a while Morgan's fierce assault attracted Tarleton's men. Like tigers did the patriotic commander with his handful of men strive to cut their way to the environed heroes, and save them; but fate had ordered it otherwise, and the last son falling the father was left alone in the midst of his relentless assailants.

Still, however, the flag floated proudly above the doomed hero, and still that glorious sword swept below its folds, and still as frenzy took the place of reason, Hiller shouted, in wild, hoarse tones.

'Close up, lads, close up! Our flag! our flag forever.'

For a moment the giant patriot raised himself to his full height, whirled his sword aloft, and delivered his last vengeful stroke among his enemies, one of whom he clove nearly to the saddle. Such was the force of the blow that the blade snapped asunder, leaving only the hilt in the hero's hand, who, casting this from him, sprang up, seized the starry banner that he had so long and bravely defended, and convulsively wrapping it around him sunk beneath a shower of blows, exclaiming, with a dying voice:

'Close up, lads, close up! Our flag, our flag forever.'

Unable to tear the flag from about the fallen man, the British now turned their attention to General Morgan, who after a desperate resistance was obliged to fly. In the course of the pursuit, however, the enemy fell into irretrievable disorder, and, ever on the alert, Morgan, taking advantage of this, rallied his broken force, and charging the foe, routed them, thus rewinning the victory which he had so signally lost.

His first thought after the defeat of the enemy, turned upon the brave, but fated, Hillers. Surrounded by their victims, lay the gigantic Hillers, about the eldest of whom was still wrapped the colors which had been committed to his care in the morning, now riddled and torn with bullet's and soaked with the blood of its champions.

As Morgan gazed upon the silent forms at his feet, tears gathered in his eyes, and with the words, 'Bury them side by side, and, above all, don't remove the flag from about John; it is a hero's shroud, and a hero is in it'—he was about to turn away, when one of his aids exclaimed:

He lives! he lives!'

The group therefore continued around the dying man, who revived so far as to raise himself on his elbow, and exclaim:

'Close up, lads, close up! our flag! our flag forever!'

This was his last effort, and spasmodically drawing his spangled and blood-stained shroud closely around him, he sank to the earth a corpse.

How to Hear the Gospel.—Rowland Hill paid a visit to an old friend, a few years before his death, who said to him, 'Mr. Hill, it is just sixty-five years since I first heard you preach, and I remember your text and a part of your sermon. You told us that some people were very squeamish about the delivery of different ministers who preached the gospel. You said, 'Suppose you were attending to hear a will read where you expected a legacy to be left you, would you employ the time when it was reading in criticising the manner in which the lawyer read it? No, you would not: you would be giving all ear to hear if anything was left you, and how much it was. That is the way I would advise you to hear the gospel.' This was excellent advice and well worth remembering sixty-five years.

Time.—To show the worth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal of that; for He never grants us two moments together, nor grants us a second till He has withdrawn the first; still keeping the third in his own hands, so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last moment is to spend all the others well, and ever to expect it coming. We dote upon this world as if it were to have no end; and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.—*Fenelon.*

Repartee.—A gentleman had been in the habit of making very frequent calls on an agreeable lady of his acquaintance, and on entering her parlor one evening he said, 'Well, Miss S—, here I am again, you see, as regularly as the fever and ague.' 'Oh, no,' said she, 'that only comes every other day.' He sloped.

A Touching Scene.—I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer.

'I was in the hospital as nurse, for a long time,' said he, and assisted in taking off limbs, and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumb off a man's leg.'

'Ah!' said I, 'how was that?' Then he told me:

'It was a young man who had a severe wound in the thigh. The ball passed completely through, and amputation was necessary. The limb was cut off close up to the body, the arteries taken up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries slouged off. An incision was made, and it was again taken up. 'It is well it was not the main artery,' said the surgeon, as he performed the operation; 'he might have bled to death before we could have taken it up.' But Charley got on finely and was a favorite with us all.

I was passing through the ward one night about midnight, when suddenly as I was passing Charley's bed he spoke to me: 'H——, my leg is bleeding again.' I threw back the bed clothes, and the blood spirted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off.

Fortunately I knew just what to do, and in an instant I had pressed my thumb on the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was barely room for my thumb, but I succeeded in keeping it there and arousing one of the convalescents, sent him for the surgeon, who came in on the run. 'I am so thankful, H——,' said he as he saw me, 'that you were up and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here.'

But on examination of the case he looked exceedingly serious and sent for other surgeons. All came that were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and if I moved it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up. There was no way to save his life.

Poor Charley! He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and by the pressure of thumb kept up the life of Charley, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place for me to be in, to feel that I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were, and stranger yet, that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did it was a hard thought; but there was no alternative.

The last words were spoken, Charley had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who had little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more than once as I listened to those parting words. All was said and he turned to me. 'Now, H———, I guess you had better take off your thumb.' 'Oh, Charley! how can I?' I said. 'But it must be, you know,' he replied cheerfully—'I thank you very much for your kindness, and now good bye.'

He turned away his head. I raised my thumb, once more the life torrent gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charley was dead.

Alfonso Karr graphically says: I know a man who is a brute and a clown by birth and education—clumsy made, and as great a fool as it is possible to be. Well, when this fellow puts on his finger a certain ring, decorated with a certain pebble, of species they call diamond, he becomes witty, well bred, handsome and an amusing companion, at least people regard him as such.—Whenever I wish to make myself invisible I have a certain old hat, rusty and napless, which I put on as Prince Lutin put on his cap of roses; to this I add a certain seedy paletot. Lo and behold! I immediately become invisible. Not a being in the streets sees, recognizes or speaks to me.

A story is told of a shrewd but not over honest stock raiser in Canada, who took the first prize, at an agricultural show, for a bull on which he had fitted a handsome pair of horns taken from a dead animal, besides artificially puffing out the skin in various places to conceal defects, and numerous other deceptive contrivances. He had learned these tricks, he said, by watching his wife, from time to time, as she made her toilette for a ball or party.

Saying Good Night to God.—The hour had come for retiring, and a sweet little girl was bidding good night to the family, while her nurse stood waiting for her at the parlor door. She climbed her father's knee to tell him how much she loved him, and to kiss him good night. Her mother, after embracing her, whispered, 'You will not forget your prayers?' 'Oh, no, mamma, dear, I love to say good night to God, too!'

United States Laws.

OFFICIAL.

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 40.]

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

CALIFORNIA.

From Colusa to Bear Valley.
From Folsom to Lincoln.
From Trinity Centre, via Summerville, Cecilville and Centreville, to the Forks of Salmon River, in Klamath county.

MISSOURI.

From Warrenton to Troy.
From Warrenton to Pinkney.
From St. Charles to Elsah, in Jersey county, Illinois, via Portage de Sioux.
From Wellsburg, by Chain of Rocks, Bailey's, Chantilly and Snow Hill, to New Hope, in Lincoln county.
From Mount Vernon to Carthage, via Bowel's Mills.

ILLINOIS.

From Peru Station to Blue Grass.

INDIANA.

From Knox to Hamlet.
From Bristol, Indiana, via Osborn's Corners, to Brownsville, Michigan.
From Wilmot, via Indian Village, Cromwell, to Ligonier.
From Brookville to Sumanville.

IOWA.

From Des Moines, via Adelphia, Vandalia, Bennington and Red Rock, to Knoxville.
From Sioux City to the Yancton Agency, Fort Randal, Fort Pierre, Fort Berthol, Fort Union, mouth of Milk River, Fort Benton, Sun River Farms, Deer Lodge, to Bitter Root Valley.
From Masonville to Marion.

KENTUCKY.

From Vanceburg, via Kinny Mills and the mouth of Laurel, to Olive Hill.

NEBRASKA.

From Omaha City, via De Witt, to West Point.
From Omaha City, via Hazleton, to Forest City.
From Fremont, via Jalapa, to West Point.
From Columbus, via Monroe, to Genoa.
From Columbus, to Camden.
From Nebraska Centre, via Elm Creek, Buffalo Creek, mouth of North Fork of Platte River and Lodge Pole Creek, to Boulder City, Colorado Territory.
From Fort Laramie, via Deer Creek, Platte Bridge, Green River and Fort Bridger, to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
From Cottonwood Springs, via Republican Fork, to Fort Riley, Kansas.
From Plattsmouth, via Plattsford and Forks of Salt Creek, to Camden.
From Brownsville, via St. Frederick, Tecumseh, Vesta and Austin, to Camden.

UTAH.

From Beaver, via Greenville and Fort Adams, to Minersville.
From Payson to Goshen.

NEW YORK.

From Boonville, via East Road, to Port Leyden, and thence, via River Road, to Lyons Falls.
From Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, via Freehold and Lottsville, to Broken Straw.

OHIO.

From New England to Amesville.
From Beaseville to Remington Station, Beansville, Nevada, Brock, to North Star, in Darke county.

PENNSYLVANIA.

From Mapleton, the present terminus of route number twenty five hundred and eighty-three, to Newtown.
From Pittsburg to West Middleton.
From Germantown to Silver Rock.
From New Germantown to Concord.
From Quakertown, via Richlandtown, Pleasant Valley, Springtown and Durham, to Rieglesville.
From Pike, via Wyulusing, to Dushore.
From Pleasanville, via Tionesta, to Clarion.
From New Germantown, in Perry county, to Concord, in Franklin county.
From Milton, Northumberland county, to Lewistonville, in the county of Montour.
From West Naticoke, via Harvey's Creek, to Silver Bock.
From Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, via Snydersville, Kellersville and Fennersville, to Brodheadsville.
From Kelly's Station, on the Alleghany Valley railroad, to Cochran's Mills, in Armstrong county.
From Reading, via Adams', Brownsville and Hip's Store, to Womelsdorp.
From New Germantown, Perry county, to Concord, in the county of Franklin.

WISCONSIN.

From Wausau to Jenny.
From Waupaca, via Amherst, to Plover.

WEST VIRGINIA.

From Kingwood, via Albright, to Portland.

COLORADO.

From Denver to Bear Canon, on the headwaters of West Plumb creek.
From Golden City to Ralston creek.

DACOTA.

From Mankato, Minnesota, via Medalia, Ashipman, Randolph Lake, Stevens Lake, north and south bends of the Des Moines river, Lake Graham, Blue Mound, Sioux Falls, Upper James Crossing, Yankton, Smutty Bear's Camp, Bon Homme, Wannavi, Tuffsville, (or Neshuda,) Philbricks Crossing, (or Choteau,) and Greenwood, to Fort Randall.
From Ekpoint, via Brule Creek and Valley of Big Sioux River, to Sioux Falls City.
From Great Salt Lake City, Utah, via Ogden City, Cache Valley, Snake River Ferry and Bannack City, to Fort Benton.

NEVADA.

From Chico, California, via Susanville, to Humboldt City.

WASHINGTON.

From Fort Laramie, Nebraska, to Hell-Gate, Washington.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," shall be taken, deemed and construed to be directory to the Postmaster General to make the mail service on the route therein mentioned semi-weekly for the period therein provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Overland Mail Company now engaged in carrying the United States Mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Placerville, California, shall have the privilege of occupying the public lands where their stations are fixed at the rate of not more than one for every ten miles of the route on which said company carry the said mail, and shall have pre-emption right therein of any land, not mineral, and not disposed of or reserved, or to which a pre-emption or homestead claim has not attached when the same shall be brought into market to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres, to be selected contiguous to and to include their improvements; said pre-emption right being in lieu of the same heretofore granted by the twelfth section of the act approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight."

Approved, February 24, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 41.]

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico to the southern boundary line of

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

The Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1863.

THE calamities of war are generally so great, and the instances so few in which the losses sustained in war can ever be restored, that no discovery seems to be more desirable for the benefit of mankind, than some more efficient means of preserving peace in the world, and that too between different portions of the same nation as well as between different nations having intimate relations with one another.—That some more efficient means are needed for that purpose, can hardly be questioned by any one who shall considerately survey the present condition and probable future course of States and nations now suffering so much and likely to suffer most from the ravages of internal or external hostilities. But the lesson which may be taught by an actual survey of such troubles in one age, is too apt to be forgotten in the course of a succession of ages; and the vices which have grown up during a long period of peace, may require to be again chastised by the miseries that are uniformly experienced in war.

Not that the saving virtues of any people can be better acquired or retained amid battles and sieges, than under the benign influence of friendly relations at home and abroad; but because those virtues require the wisdom of an experience more extensive than the cotemporary circle of men in States or nations ever embraces; and this is more especially the case when the lessons of history fail to supply the necessary wisdom for the guidance of any people, and fail they must whenever that source of information is altogether neglected or disregarded. The history of the United States, at least, was pre-eminently fitted to preserve the internal peace of this country. Nothing short of the most culpable degeneracy from the virtues which founded the American Union, could ever have reduced such a people to their present deplorable condition. Other causes may be assigned as having a greater or less tendency to produce discord and disunion between different portions of a people having a common interest in all that had made their history glorious, but all such causes may be resolved into the single one of degeneracy from the virtues which founded the American Union.

This may be truly said of the American people under the present circumstances of the whole country, and no doubt with as little injustice as flattery; though of course the parties or the sections now involved in the present controversy are not to be considered as equally culpable and equally responsible for the present degradation of American institutions. A discrimination might indeed be made, but a discrimination between the parties or the sections, where all are so much in fault, will contribute nothing to prove the truth of the position, that the root of all the present evils so deeply affecting the whole country is not to be looked for in the nature of American institutions, but in that departure from the path of wisdom which has at length been made by the great body of the American people. While nothing perhaps can contribute so much to show the degeneracy of the times as the fact, should it become a fact, that a remedy is generally sought for to restore the health of the nation, not by emulating the virtues but by changing the institutions of the Fathers of the Republic.

An unjust and dangerous prejudice against a republican Union, may have arisen from the calamities wide-spread and desolating as those of this civil war have been, and from the consideration that civil wars are generally fatal to thinking people will not be too hasty in coming to the conclusion that any other form of government would be more exempt from such calamities. History testifies that arbitrary governments are still more exposed to such convulsions; though not resulting so often in any change of their organic laws, because such convulsions in arbitrary governments are generally the mere force of dynastic struggles. And civil wars on that account have been as frequent in some countries, for a change of rulers, as peaceful elections in others of a popular origin have been for the same purpose. Even in England where the form is but partly monarchical and as such clearly hereditary, the exigency sometimes exists of changing the descent of the Crown in accordance with public opinion as expressed by a solemn act of Parliament.

FROM the different reports which have been lately received from the Republic of Mexico, it appears that, on the 26th or 27th of March, the French had actually commenced operations upon Puebla, and had suffered a terrible defeat. And this news appears to come in an official form from Gen. ORTEGA, and to be confirmed as official news from that quarter sometimes needs to be, by private letters. Though as the details of a great battle are given in a manner free from internal marks of fabrication, it may be safely concluded that Puebla suffered severely from the bombardment, which is said to have continued to the latest dates. This must have caused much suffering among the families not engaged in the fight, as destructive shells (it is said) were projected by the French into the very centre of the city. The official account of the above date, which coming by way of Matamoras represents the success of the Mexicans in a bright light, and the French army as routed in the very beginning of their long contemplated attack upon Puebla, is not entirely confirmed by news of a later date, April 1st, and coming by the way of San Francisco.—But subsequent attempts, as it appears, gave the French some hopes of final success. At any rate, they are said to have bombarded the city ten days up to that date. That the Mexicans in the meantime had been compelled to abandon more or less of the outside fortifications, while the principal fortifications were still holding out, is the substance of this news of later date. And it is not strange if those works were found to be untenable when assailed by shells from the French rifled guns. But it is said that the Mexicans have some excellent officers in command of their troops, who are adventurers there from other lands. These may give their men a more determined spirit against the invaders of their country. But they should take care not to shout too soon.—They may well congratulate themselves for having victorious leaders, but they should not despise the officers or the armies of NAPOLEON III. Later advices from Mexico to April 12th, brought by a French steamer state that ORTEGA had offered to capitulate.

THE second trial to elect an Alderman in the Fifth Ward, took place Thursday, when only two candidates were run. The result as declared gives Mr. WILLIAM T. [illegible] 122, CHARLES H. BURDICK 106. So Mr. [illegible] will have the honor of representing the Fifth Ward in the Board of Aldermen for the next Municipal year.

[illegible]

IN the foreign news from Europe this week, the situation of the rebellious Poles occupies a prominent place, as well it may in consequence of its possible effect upon the peace of that quarter of the world, which may not long remain undisturbed by the prevailing uneasiness of the times. Previous advices have given to some a little encouragement to believe that the resistance in Poland to Russian oppression had been subdued. But now again the insurrection appears to have revived and to have attracted the diplomatic attention of the great powers in behalf of a suffering population. The London *Times* says, that it is only since the revolt was reported to have been crushed, that it has assumed the most formidable proportions. And it appears that the Russians are vigorously opposed in many places, and that they have been repulsed in some with severe loss. The flame of insurrection which was supposed to have been extinguished by the imprisonment of LANGIEWICZ, has burst forth it seems in many different places with renewed vigor under other leaders embracing the whole width of the Kingdom of Poland, encircling Warsaw, extending into Courland and Livonia, and reaching to the Baltic and the Gulf of Riga. And there appears to be a general sympathy in revolutionary quarters in other parts of the continent. The Italians are reported as ready to serve in the Polish cause of liberation from Russia. And a Paris journal publishes from Earl RUSSELL to Lord NAPIER, instructing him to inform Prince GORTSCHAKOFF of the regret with which the sanguinary struggle in Poland is viewed by the Government of the British Islands, suggesting measures of conciliation as the sole remedy of the evil. And the same journal states that the language of the Russian Minister in reply was not discouraging to those who were hoping for concessions from the Russian Emperor. And Earl RUSSELL's dispatch may be viewed as the key to the separate notes sent by England, France and Austria to the Court of St. Petersburg, which are said to have been identical in sense, avoiding pressure, but recommending spontaneous action in the direction of a generous adjustment of Polish grievances.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The estate opposite the Ocean House, containing about three acres of land with a fine mansion, formerly owned by Mr. George Jones, of Savannah, has been sold by Mrs. Sarah Fenwick Gardner, of Montreal, Canada, to Mr. William H. King, for $35,000.

The estate in Pelham street belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Sanford Horton, containing 7,332 feet of land, and the hotel known as the "Union House," has been sold to Mr. Nathaniel Sterns, of Providence, for $8,000.

Mr. William H. King has sold a lot on Redwood street, containing 2,000 feet of land, to Mr. Frederick W. Rhinelander, for $3,500.

Mr. Augustus F. W. Boden, of Brooklyn, et als, has sold a house, and lot 62 1-2 by 118 feet, on Mill street, to Misses Ann and Jane Stuart, for $2,400.

Miss Betsy Chase has sold a house, and lot 33 by 43 feet, on Ann street, to Mr. Henry C. Hall, for $1325.

Overseers of R. I. Monthly Meeting of Friends, have sold a lot 83 by 49 feet, on Farewell street, to Mr. William D. Southwick, for $800.

Mr. John Scott has sold a house, and lot 37 by 51 feet, on Gidley street, to Mrs. Mary L. Ruggles, for $875.

Mr. Thomas Leach has sold an undivided third part of a lot of land, with his interest in the firm of Staigg, Leach & Co., to Messrs. George Staigg and William Hardman, for $400.

By the last published Roster of the Rhode Island regiments, we find the names of the following Newport boys:

Lieut. Colonels—George W. Tew, Samuel B. M. Read.

Quartermasters—William W. Prouty, John R. Stanhope.

Captains—George E. Randolph, James Belger, William G. Turner, William R. Landers, John H. Robinson, Henry B. Landers, James N. Potter.

First Lieutenants—Charles W. Turner, Peter G. Turner, James W. Lyon, Peleg H. Gibbs, William H. King, George H. Taber.

Second Lieutenants—Jacob H. Lamb, Obed Gifford, George R. White, William R. Perry, George F. Turner, William H. Durfee, jr., John B. Landers, Ephraim Morse, Edward V. Westcott.

Middletown has, *Captains*, John Rogers, Joseph J. Gould and William C. Rogers. *First Lieutenant*, Edmund W. Fales.

Portsmouth, *Second Lieutenant*, Frederick Chase.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT is the name of a splendid steamboat launched from the yard of SAMUEL COLLYER, New York, on Saturday last and towed to the foot of 44th street, where she is to take in her machinery under the supervision of Engineer MYERS. She is 183 feet in length, with 28 feet breadth of beam and 8 feet hold, being a little larger than the *Canonicus* formerly on the route between this city and Providence. Mr. RUFUS B. KINSLEY, owner of the *Perry* is the owner of this boat and designs having her on the route between Newport and Providence by the first of June, commanded by Capt. N. B. ALLAN, who for many years has been the popular commander of the *Perry*.

THE enrollment of the militia of this city has been completed and the following are the returns:

First Ward,	338
Second Ward,	274
Third Ward,	284
Fourth Ward,	317
Fifth Ward,	550
Total,	1763

The Fifth is the banner Ward and has ten PATRICK SULLIVAN's therein. As the returns are more full than the others, we find that 35 of its citizens are at present in the Army and 14 in the Navy.

AT last accounts the Rhode Island regiments were stationed as follows:—

1st Cavalry, army of Potomac; 2d Cavalry, Banks expedition in Louisiana; 1st Light Artillery, A, B, C, D, E and G, army of Potomac, F, Newbern, N. C., H, Union Mills, Va.; 3d Heavy Artillery, Port Royal, S. C.; 2d Infantry, army of Potomac; 4th and 11th Infantry, Suffolk, Va.; 5th Infantry, Little Washington, N. C.; 7th Infantry, Lexington, Ky.; 12th Infantry, Winchester, Ky.

THE *News* which is notorious for making errors, endeavors to correct the *Mercury* in regard to the sale of some real estate and says the lot purchased by Mr. JOHN D. CORNELL is 94 by 154 feet. Now the deed of this lot describes the bounds as follows:—East 100 feet, West 100 feet, North 50 feet and on a street 50 feet. Try again neighbor, "insomuch as accuracy in these matters is important."

AMONG the promotions announced since our last, we notice that of Sergeant EDWARD V. WESTCOTT, Company F, 12th regiment, to be Second Lieutenant.

About $10,000 have been [illegible] Internal Revenue [illegible] in this city for the [illegible].

ENCOURAGING news has been received in this country as to the conduct of the English government in relation to the steamers building or built within their jurisdiction in violation of their attitude of neutrality. Some action appears to have been taken by that government to enforce their municipal law, called the foreign enlistment act, which provides against fitting out and equipping vessels to be employed as the *Alabama* has been. Whether this course will be pursued so as to prevent evasion of the law, will depend very much upon the disposition of that government toward the United States. The sequel will show whether the restraints now imposed upon vessels will be sufficient to answer any good purpose.—English subjects will no doubt claim the right to build vessels of any kind for "the Emperor of China," as they have done. But it turns out that in several instances such vessels have been sold on "Confederate" account. The *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Virginia* are at large, it seems, in quite a different service. But the latter vessel may not yet be in full fighting trim. She may be destined as reported for the Western Islands and there to be fitted and equipped, as the *Alabama* is said to have been, to cruise for the destruction of our commerce on the Ocean. These steamers and perhaps others are said to be intended to cruise in company.—Both the vessels now preparing may not all be sold on "Confederate" account. Agents it appears are on the ground to buy and equip them for a very different purpose. And if such articles are sold to our party, why not to another?—But altogether the elements of discord are in commotion in that jurisdiction, and both internally and toward the contending parties in this country. Great uneasiness appears to be felt in London as to the effect of Earl RUSSELL's note to Mr. SEWARD demanding the surrender of the *Peterhoff*, unless legal grounds of detention should be alleged. And the effect of the success of the "Confederate" loan upon this country appears to be so much dreaded as to suspend a certain kind of investments from being made. Nevertheless, it is confidently believed that the English government desires to avoid a war with the United States; otherwise such an event would have already happened.

WE record to-day under the appropriate head, the death of one of our oldest citizens, Captain CHARLES DEVENS, one whose generous heart, amiable disposition, undeviating integrity and strict adherence to principles, made him an object of affectionate regard and ensured to him the most respectful consideration of a large circle of friends. In all his associations through life he preserved in an eminent degree the faculty of creating and retaining the most unlimited confidence of those with whom he was connected. He was born in Boston in 1783, and when but five years of age removed to this city. At thirteen, he commenced active life by going to sea and gradually ascending the scale of responsibility, he was in 1810 placed in command of the brig Brandywine, of this port, and made a voyage to Spain. From that time until 1840 he continued in the mercantile marine service, making his last voyage in the ship Amazon from the coast of Africa. He was twice captured by the enemies of our country, first in 1806, and again in 1813 while on his passage from the coast of Africa, with a cargo valued at $100,000. In 1807, he joined St. John's Lodge of Masons and remained an honored member through life. January 5th, 1847, he was chosen President of R. I. Union Bank Corporation, and retained that office until 1861, when his enfeebled health compelled him to give way to Hon. WILLIAM C. COZZENS, our present Governor.—January 7, 1812, he was admitted a member of [illegible] chosen to the office of President, which position he held at the time of his death. In 1847, he was confirmed by Bishop Henshaw as a member of Zion Church, and as in all his public, as well as private relations, he was guided by an enlightened sense of duty; his after course of life was but little changed, and having lived to a ripe old age, he passed from earth on Saturday last, honored and respected.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says that ever since the commencement of the war, the plans of our generals and the preparatory orders, have been known to the rebels as soon as to our officers. Great efforts have been made to detect the guilty ones, and finally the whole game has been ferreted out. It appears that the chief clerk in the Adjutant General's office, War Department, JAMES L. ADDISON and his brother ANTHONY, chief clerk in the Pension Bureau, own farms on the Maryland shore, close by which, is the Rev. JOHN MARTIN. These clerks have been forwarding mails daily to the reverend gentleman who has a pretty daughter of sweet sixteen. A rebel captain is deeply in love with this dear creature and nightly came a-courting, returning to Dixie before daylight with the important despatches furnished by the rascals who have been feeding from the public crib for the past thirty years. The result of the whole affair is the imprisonment of the two clerks and the captain and the sending beyond our lines the reverend gentleman and his whole family.

WHEELER's Great National Circus is advertised to perform in this city on the 4th of May. This is represented as being a first-class affair, and after a successful season in Boston is just starting upon its travels with fresh horses and new equipments throughout. The names of the performers are familiar, as having been here on previous occasions. As we do not recollect of a circus visiting Newport and being poorly patronized, we presume hundreds will spend a quarter here, while hesitating to spend it for a purpose, considered by many more useful.

THE *News* fears that the *Mercury* will overstep the confines of legitimate discussion and warns us not to "fall into low personal abuse" as "when once began the road to universal contempt and the loathing of all decent men is short and all down hill." Thank you neighbors, we will endeavor to keep from following in your footsteps, and as you speak from personal experience, the advice is worthy of being heeded.

THE military spirit continues to be progressive and we have now enlisted under the Militia Law, the City Guards and Aquidneck Infantry, and efforts are being made to form other companies. As the number enlisted thus far is only 226 in the several companies in the city and the number enrolled is 1763 there are 1537 still "out in the cold."

THE *News*, of Saturday, [illegible] its local columns, an editorial article from the *Mercury* in regard to the building of the Warren Seminary, [illegible] Neighbors, [illegible] that "the Age of Brass is not yet past."

The whole number of enrolled Militia in the town of Portsmouth is 306. [illegible] the Portsmouth Guards [illegible] a meeting [illegible] evening for the purpose of re-organization.

THE GALLANT EXPLOIT OF THE FIFTH RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.—The Newbern correspondent of the New York Herald thus describes the gallant feat of our Fifth Rhode Island regiment:

On Saturday night, immediately upon the return of Spinola's expedition, and before the exhausted troops had had time to cook their first warm meal for four days or get the North Carolina soil rubbed from their seedy uniforms, some of the officers of the gallant Fifth Rhode Island regiment waited upon Gen. Palmer, and stated that that body of veterans had *en masse* requested permission to either run past the batteries upon the river below Washington, or land and capture them bodily. It is unnecessary to state that the offer was accepted, and the staunch transport Escort, Capt. Wall, was brought up to the dock to receive them. They came on board at midnight, so noiselessly that not a dozen people knew of it until late the next day, when they had arrived in the vicinity of operations. So completely exhausted were the men with their four days' hard marching and fighting that when they found themselves on board the steamer they sank down to rest and sleep upon the bare decks only as tired warriors can rest under the dew sprinkling canopy of heaven. A run of seventeen hours brought them to the fleet of gunboats, five miles below the battery at Hill's Point. Gen. Palmer was with them. The brave Rhode Islanders were clamorous to be put through the ordeal that night; but the commandant felt it his duty—as it was—to study well the position and weigh carefully the chances. The commandant of the naval fleet was to be consulted, and the joint plans arranged, all of which took time; so that when all was ready it was so near morning, and the moon was shining so brightly, it was wisely concluded to defer the hazardous enterprise until Monday night.

About ten o'clock on Monday night the gunboats, which had taken position just below the Hill's Point battery, opened a brisk fire upon the rebel works, but were unable to elicit any reply. During the cannonade the Escort, loaded with supplies and troops, steamed up past the gunboats, and, before the rebels could realize the fact, was abreast of the battery and entering the gap of the blockade, which had been buoyed out by Captain McDermot, of the Ceres, through which she passed in safety. The Hill's Point battery did not molest her in passing, owing to the fact that the gunboats kept up such an incessant and well directed fire upon the fort as to make it impossible for the rebels to get their guns into position. But after the steamer had passed the blockade her trip was a decidedly exciting one. The rebels had posted sharpshooters on rafts in the river and in the bushes on the shore, and they also had planted light field batteries along the south bank of the river, near which the channel runs, from which they kept up a continuous firing of volley after volley of musketry, and roar upon roar of artillery until the craft was lost in the distance. For six miles she ran the fiery gauntlet, a part of the time being within three hundred yards of a shore which swarmed with gray backed riflemen and butternut colored artillerists, whose every word of command and shout of defiance could be distinctly heard by those on board. When she arrived opposite the battery on Rodman's farm, the guns which had so nearly demolished the gunboat Commodore Hull belched forth their hostile welcome, and for twenty minutes the thunder from the rebel guns was continued like one prolonged peal of Jove's own artillery.

Guided only by the firing upon the shore, the brave pilot headed her on until the last discharge of cannon and musketry were heard far astern, and he knew he was close upon Washington. "I wish I could write the scene of the landing of our troops in Washington," says "Occasional" of the Herald, who went through on the Escort, "the cheers of the boys of the 5th Rhode Island, as they drew near the dock, and the answering cheers (despite strict orders) from those on shore; how every man's hand was nearly shaken off in the fullness of gladness, and how even strong men wept upon the necks of their rescuers; how the little dogs jerked an extra wiggle and the darkeys oped their flabby lips to divulge an extra wrinkle upon their ivories hitherto undiscovered and undreamed of, and with what alacrity they all set to work to relieve the boat of her stores of freight and humanity—but I want the words, and so must forbear."

This feat of the Escort and those on board has had no parallel during the war. Gunboats and iron-clads, to be sure, have run past batteries in wide rivers, as it was their places to do, and the attempts have been telegraped far and wide; but I have yet to learn of an unarmed transport, loaded with a regiment of men and a cargo of supplies and ammunition, even attempting such a thing as that here narrated.

WE ought soon to have important news from the vicinity of Vicksburg. Rebel dispatches from Jackson, Miss., of the 16th, say that the Union forces are in possession of New Carthage, 30 miles below Vicksburg, on the west bank of the Mississippi. We had a story a week ago, also from rebel sources, that Gen. Osterhaus, with a heavy force, had taken possession of this place. From our own correspondent we understand that the work on the new ditch is going on energetically, not in the hope of turning the entire river but to get water enough to float gunboats and transports through. Should this be successful, it is surmised that there will be an expedition up the Big Black river directly into the rear of Vicksburg, to destroy the bridge on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, and thus cut the rebel garrison's communication with the interior.—The rebel despatches say that the Union troops at Lake Providence have moved to Vicksburg and Grenada, and they believe that a heavy movement is in progress, having commenced on Thursday, the date of the despatch.

GROWTH OF TIMBER.—It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, &c.; so rapid has been this change in many localities, that where some of the early settlers located, twenty to twenty-five years ago, without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square. Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning formerly practised by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former; their timber has grown faster than they used it.

SPECULATING ON SORROW.—A young lawyer at Washington named Joliffe has been detected in a heartless scheme of swindling. It appears that he has been obtaining the names of soldiers who have died in the hospitals, and the addresses of their relatives. He would then write sympathetic epistles, concluding by offering—for a consideration specified—to send home the remains. Generally speaking he would receive the $25 or $30 asked for, but he rarely sent the body desired, and on one occasion, when he undertook to perform his part of the contract, he sent another corpse than the one asked for. This imposition led to the rascal's exposure.

FLOOD AT PHENIX, R. I.—A flood visited Phenix village about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, causing from $2000 to $5000 damage.—The reservoir at Blackrock gave way under the accumulated pressure of the heavy rains, and the water swept away Lamphear's dam, and the wheel-house, dye-house, and two small buildings belonging to Elisha Lamphear, and a small building on the opposite side of the river, belonging to Levalley, Lamphear & Co. About seven hundred weight of wool was carried off, and considerable other property floated down the stream.—*Prov. Journal.*

WHAT BECOMES OF THE SILVER?—It has long been known that vast quantities of silver have for centuries been carried to India, and that there it disappeared out of the circulation of the world like pebbles down a cavern. It is said that in the last twenty-five years $500,000,000 have been sent thither, of which $450,000,000 have thus disappeared. No probable reason has ever been discovered for this mystery, except the ancient Asiatic custom of burying specie and jewelry in the ground.

AN expedition against the "Snake" Indians in Oregon is planned for this summer. Seventy transportation wagons and four hundred mules have been purchased for the use of the expedition. The ruthless murders of women in that region will most assuredly be cleared [illegible] by the Oregonians.

THE STATE OF THE MONITORS.—The editor of the Baltimore American (Mr. Fulton) who visited the monitors soon after the Charleston fight, gives some new details in the following account:

"The damage done to the Nahant, Passaic and Weehawken—the only vessels of the fleet really injured—was completely remedied before noon on Wednesday. The turret of the Nahant is represented to have been wedged by a shot striking it at the lower edge, where it comes in contact with the deck. This was not the case, and it was restored to working condition early next morning by Mr. Farren, who found that the difficulty was in the socket of the turret, at the very bottom of the vessel, which had been jarred out of its place by a heavy concussion on the upper edge of the turret. In two hours he had it revolving at the rate of one and a half minutes to the circuit. Some of the bolts of her pilot house were broken, but there was no penetration either there or in the turret. Her deck was scarred, her smoke-pipe cut through, and the deepest indentation, two and three-quarter inches, received by any of the vessels, made in her turret, but she could have fought as effectually the next day as any of the fleet.

The only trouble with the Passaic was the protrusion of a bolt-head in the turret, which prevented one of the slides of her port stopper from opening. A cold chisel and an hour's application of the hammer remedied this obstruction.

The Weehawken was more extensively scarred by the shot of the enemy than any other of the vessels, and her deck was at one point penetrated by a steel-pointed rifle shot of small calibre. This shot cut a groove in the deck about 18 inches long, and very smooth, and is supposed to have passed underneath and into one of the coal bunks. The fracture, however, was very small, and the damage of no account, as far as her efficiency was concerned. The side armor of her hull was also severely tested, four balls having struck on the upper edge within a space of two feet. It presented at this spot a very ragged appearance. Her gallant commander, Capt. John Rodgers, led the battle, was the first in and the last out, and never ceased firing. For a renewal of the fight she had received no real injury. So also with the other four. The Patapsco, Catskill, Nantucket and Montauk were beautified by the scars of war, but not injured in the slightest manner, so far as ability to renew the fight was concerned.

As to their steering qualities, they are unequalled by any vessels ever constructed. We have sailed side and side by them hundreds of miles on the ocean, and have seen them in the strong tideway of narrow and shallow channels, and never heard any complaint of their steering qualities until we read the accounts in the New York papers in their attempts to excuse the unsatisfactory operations of the naval authorities before Charleston."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT CLERGY ON THE WAR.—A letter has been addressed by the Protestant clergy in France to their brethren in England, urging them to complete the work begun by the Clarksons, Wilberforces and Buxtons, by requiring their country to declare itself openly for the holy cause of the liberation of slaves in the terrible struggle that is now convulsing the United States; declaring that no more revolting spectacle has ever been before the civilized world than a confederacy demanding independence with a professed design of holding slavery as the corner stone of its institutions; that the triumph of such a cause would "make angels weep in heaven, and demons rejoice in hell;" that it would put back the progress of christianity and humanity a century, and give a fatal blow to the work of evangelical missions. The address suggests that the sincere christians of Europe should give the cause of slavery emancipation such powerful testimony that those who fight for bondage of the slaves should have no hope of ever seeing those christians give them the right hand of fellowship. Six hundred and eighty-nine pastors sign the address, which concludes with the request that a great and powerful manifestation of sympathy for the oppressed be made, so that by its means freedom should come to them in America.

THE FATE OF A REBEL SPY.—A few days ago a sentry on duty at Maj. Gen. Stanley's headquarters shot a rebel spy as he was endeavoring to escape through our lines near Frankfort, Tenn. The spy was first challenged, and, having twice disregarded the order to "halt," the sentinel took deliberate aim and killed the unhappy victim at the first shot. He was recognized as an individual who had been lurking around the camp for several weeks, in the vocation of a songster, reciting patriotic airs for the soldiers, and receiving small sums of money for his trouble. He was detected, arrested and thrown into prison, whence he made his escape and was going out of the lines when he was shot. After his death, his body was searched by the guards. Inside his boots, and between his feet and stockings, were found skilfully drawn plans of the Federal fortifications, the strength of their armament, and correct details of the organization of this army, number of forces, &c. Had this spy succeeded in eluding our sentries, the rebel commander would have been in possession of invaluable information, on which he could have based his plan of operations.

RHODE ISLAND BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.—The Rhode Island Baptist Anniversary Meetings will be held with the Second Baptist Church in Hopkinton on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th instant.

The Ministerial Conference will meet on Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Education Society will meet in the evening, when the report of the Secretary will be read and addresses made by several brethren.

The Board of the State Convention will meet on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock a. m.

The State Convention will meet on the same day, at 10 o'clock a. m. It is hoped that all the churches in the State will send delegates.—The sermon before the Convention will be preached in the evening, by Rev. A. H. Granger of Providence.

BATTERY F.—A letter was received at the Adjutant General's Office on Tuesday, from Lieut. T. Simpson, commanding Battery F, giving an account of the part taken by the Battery in the recent expedition for the relief of Gen. Foster, at Washington, N. C., from which it appears that at 3 1-2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th inst., they were ordered into position at Blount's Creek, and opened fire on the enemy, continuing the same for over an hour, and silencing the enemy's guns before they ceased. The only casualties were the wounding of Captain Belger and the killing of two horses.—Three hundred and two rounds of ammunition were expended during the action, principally case shot and shells.—*Prov. Jour.*

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—The importations of cotton into England for the present year have amounted to 310,000 bales against 200,000 for the corresponding period in 1862. The quantity afloat on its way to that country was estimated at 400,000 bales at the latest dates. On the whole the condition of the cotton manufacture is considered to have improved greatly during the year. The reports from India as to the growing crop are favorable. In Madras Presidency something over a million acres are under cultivation for cotton—an increase of thirty per cent. upon the preceding year. The new crop has turned out well both as to quantity and quality.

The following are the statistics of the Free-will Baptists in the United States: There are 31 yearly meetings, 142 quarterly meetings, 1,286 churches, 1,053 ordained preachers, and 58,055 communicants. Maine contains the largest number of the denomination of any State in the Union—namely, 14,266; and New Hampshire the next largest—namely, 9,934.—In Vermont there are 2,842, and in Massachusetts and Rhode Island there are 4,500. There are none in Connecticut. Whole number in New England 31,766, which leaves only 26,351 for all the rest of North America.

A FEW OF THE EXTORTIONS.—A good many men advertise for agents at $60, $75 and $75 a month, and "all expenses paid." When replied to, they forward plausible circulars advising you to send them certain sums of money for sample sewing machines, or other articles, on which they offer great profits if you undertake the sale of them. If you ever get any return for the money, which is seldom the case, you will find that if you sell a certain amount you can make $60, $75 or more.

[illegible] government has expended in St. Louis in the purchase of animals since [illegible] million, nine hundred and [illegible] thousand dollars.

A special dispatch from Memphis, 19th, says the steamer Silver Moon from Vicksburg on Friday brings intelligence that the night before the gunboats Benton, Tuscumbia, Lafayette, Carondelet, General Price and three transports ran the batteries of Vicksburg, all safely except the transport Henry Clay, which caught fire opposite the city and burned.

The Benton was the only boat struck. She had one man killed and two wounded.

The transport Forest Queen had her drum head injured by contact with one of the gunboats. It can be easily repaired.

From the time of starting until the first shot heard from the rebel batteries was nearly an hour and a quarter, by which time nearly all got past.

They burned two or three houses in the town as our squadron passed, to light the river so as to enable their artillery to get good views of our steamers as they went down within range of their guns.

On reaching Warrenton Admiral Porter bombarded that village, with what effect is not yet known.

Admiral Farragut will now have a force which he will be sure to turn to good account. We do not know what will be his first operations; but we are convinced that the days of the rebel possession of Port Hudson are numbered.—The downfall of Vicksburg will follow after. This is the best news we have had from the Mississippi since the present year opened.

HOW GEORGE SANDERS'S MAIL WAS CAPTURED.—It now comes out that the important dispatches of the rebel government captured in Charleston harbor were intercepted through the instrumentality of Lieut. Arnold Harris, of the navy, who went to Richmond at the request of the government to frustrate if possible the projects of George Sanders for obtaining naval vessels for the rebels in England. At Richmond, Harris managed to ingratiate himself with Sanders and the rebel authorities, and when Sanders had completed his arrangements for visiting England to carry out his schemes Harris induced him to proceed by way of Matamoras to Halifax, leaving his documents and dispatches to be run through the Charleston blockade by Reid Sanders and himself, and taken to Halifax by way of Nassau. A yacht was bought and loaded with turpentine, and the two set sail from Charleston in fine spirits. Before sailing, however, Harris communicated with the blockading fleet, and when the yacht run out she was greeted by a cannonade which frightened young Sanders out of his wits, and made him eager to surrender. The mail bag, heavily freighted with iron, was thrown overboard; but Harris had previously abstracted from it a portmanteau containing the important dispatches and documents, substituting in its stead his own, which happened, as a remarkable coincidence, of course, to be its exact counterpart.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The editor of the New York Times has seen a report of the sanitary condition of the army of the Potomac, which will not be made public at present. He says:

"We may state, however, without affording any comfort, but rather a good deal of discomfort, to the rebels, that the ratio of sick for the whole army of the Potomac at the present date is less than 68 in the 1000—less than seven per cent. This is certainly an excellent exhibit, and, as it is given under the authority of the Medical Director, and almost without qualification, it may be taken as both direct and reliable. It may be inferred from this that Hooker's army is in good fighting trim—much better, we think, than it has ever been before.

The report states that all the more serious diseases to which troops in camp are liable, and especially those which depend upon neglect of sanitary precautions and bad diet, have lately decreased in a marked degree. Typhoid fever and diarrhoea have decreased respectively 28 and 32 per cent. since January last. This favorable state of health is attributed to improved diet, the increased attention to sanitary regulations, and the earnestness and ability of medical officers."

LOYAL LEAGUES THAT ARE WORTH SOMETHING.—We recommend to a certain class "in our midst" a perusal of the following well-aimed paragraph from the Louisville Journal, and we hope that the hint it gives will be duly taken:

"A correspondent asks us whether there is a loyal league in Kentucky which he can join.—There are over seventy of them, and nearly forty-five thousand members, divided into infantry, cavalry and artillery. If our enquiring friend is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five he can apply to any of these, and will receive all necessary encouragement. The loyal Kentucky league is the volunteer army of the United States."

GEORGIA is the troublesome child, the waywardest of the wayward sisters in the southern confederacy. She must be a sort of thorn in the flesh of Jeff. Davis. She is always doing something which he does not want done, or refusing to do something that he does want. Gov. Brown of that State has probably worried him more than all the other Governors in the South. He has made a fuss about letting arms go to the confederacy, about having Davis order troops out of the State, about the conscription act, and about we know not what else. Now the Georgia Senate has refused to prop up the credit of the confederacy by endorsing confederate bonds.

ORDER IN REFERENCE TO RE-ENLISTMENTS.—General Hooker has issued a general order concerning the re-enlistment of the two years' and nine months' regiments, whose time will shortly expire. All regiments re-enlisting in a body will be granted furloughs, and will return home at the expense of the government; and those declining to re-enlist will be mustered out of the service. When portions of regiments re-enlist, the selection of officers to be retained will rest with the corps commanders; and when only a small proportion of the regiment re-enlist, the men will be distributed into other regiments.

THE new gunboat Alexandria, built by Miller & Co., at Liverpool, recently launched, was seized in one of the Liverpool docks, on Sunday, the 5th, by the customs authorities, on suspicion of being intended for the rebels.—The matter would be fully investigated before any proceedings would be taken beyond the detention of the vessel. The London Star considers this event an exceedingly good omen, and demands the prosecution of the builders.

THE New York Herald affirms that there is no form of fashionable extravagance which is not now indulged to a surprising extent. India shawls and velvet cloaks are more common than calico. Everybody keeps a carriage, and many people keep half a dozen carriages. Diamonds of the first water sparkle in ears accustomed only to plain gold, and very little of that, or glitter upon fingers formerly unused to kid gloves and jewelry.

THE Monitors are being strengthened in various ways preparatory to another attack upon Charleston. Additional iron plates are also being placed upon the pilot houses and decks, and every place shown in the recent contest to be weak, is to be made strong. They will be heard from again before long, and the next demonstration against Charleston will be something beside a "reconnoisance."

THE army "before Vicksburg" is not much concentrated. There is a little moiety at Young's Point, within sight of the place; another at Duckport, ten miles distant; another at Milliken's Bend, twenty miles distant; another at Lake Providence, seventy-five miles distant; and still another at Greenville, a hundred and fifty miles away.

HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.—Mr. John H. Bewley, of New York, has matured a plan of what he calls an impregnable harbor defense and marine abattis. It consists of rough logs lashed loosely with heavy chain cables, and floating upon the surface, making a barrier against which ships would dash in vain.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT.—The Adjutant General has received the monthly returns of this regiment, dated April 1st, which show the whole number of enlisted men present to be 437, of whom 11 are sick; whole number absent 158, of whom 113 are sick. Officers present 23; officers absent 11.

Fourteen thousand dollars have been subscribed within a few weeks, towards cancelling the debt of the Providence Conference Seminary.

THE news from New Orleans comes by the steamship George Washington, with dates to the 14th inst. The campaign has been gloriously opened by Gen. Banks. The rebel forces of General Sibley have been so completely hemmed in by the armies of Generals Grover, Emory and Weitzel that their annihilation or capture is almost certain. General Sibley was abandoning his position near Brashear City, leaving his guns and ammunition behind him. The fine ram Queen of the West was retaken in Grand Lake by our troops, and her captain and crew are now prisoners in Berwick Bay. The capture of the steamer Diana, lately seized by the rebels, was also almost ensured, the United States steamer Clifton having removed the obstructions in the river and rapidly closing upon her. This is the substance of the news from the extreme southwest, and it tells well for the activity of our army and navy there. It is impossible to calculate the effect of these operations upon the entire phase of the war in the southwest, but it must tend greatly to the advantage of General Grant and General Rosecrans, and may eventuate in the abandonment of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Indeed a despatch was sent from Memphis Tuesday by Gen. Hurlburt to the effect that he had information from rebel sources that the enemy were then evacuating Vicksburg. We must wait for confirmation of this report, however, before according full credit to it.

THE REBELS TWICE WHIPPED.—A special dispatch from Memphis, dated April 21st, says:—

On Saturday evening three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry left Memphis on a reconnoitering expedition. When near Moncena the cavalry came upon a detachment of Blythe's rebel cavalry. A fight ensued, resulting in the repulse of the rebels.

The next morning the cavalry again attacked the rebels, killing twenty, wounding forty and capturing eighty. The rebels fled in great confusion across the Coldwater.

After crossing, the latter received reinforcements, and the Federals fell back to Hernando. The rebels were so severely handled that they did not attempt to follow.

At Hernando we were reinforced by infantry and artillery under Colonel Bryant, who moved to the Coldwater and attacked the rebels on the opposite side of that river.

The fight lasted until sundown, and was confined chiefly to the infantry, as the artillery could not be as successfully used as desired.—Our loss is 5 killed, and 15 wounded. Colonel Bryant holds a strong position.

LOSSES IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.—A writer in the Washington Chronicle contends that "Americans know nothing of military disasters," and proceeds to fortify his assertion by a statement of the losses suffered by the French in the famous Russian campaign of Napoleon. The grand army of invasion consisted of 301,976 men and 103,854 horses. During the short campaign of nineteen weeks and two days the losses of the French, purely military, amounted to the enormous number of 247,000 men and 92,000 horses! These statistics are derived from official statements of the War office of Paris. But other French armies besides that under the immediate command of Bonaparte entered Russia, and took part in and prolonged the campaign. The total force numbered 647,000 men, of whom 600 000 were combatants. The number of those who got out of Russia was 85,000. The loss of the French, then, during that brief campaign of twenty-five weeks, was five hundred and sixty-two thousand men and nine hundred cannon!

OUR intelligence from North Carolina comes by the steamer Augusta Dinsmore from Port Royal, with dates to the 18th instant. Affairs on the Nansemond river are full of interest.—Official despatches from General Dix and Admiral Lee contain the important information of the capture of a rebel battery at West Branch, containing five field pieces and one hundred and sixty men. They were taken by the gunboats under Lieut. Lamson and the land forces under General Getty. The enemy have retreated from their position around the town of Washington, after a siege of three weeks. Their batteries on Tar river have been abandoned. General Foster left Newbern on the 18th for Washington, North Carolina, with a brigade from Hilton Head, to relieve his army, but it is not probable that he will require this reinforcement except to pursue the enemy.

IT was understood in London that two financial agents of the government in Washington—one from New York and the other from Boston—had placed a proposal for a loan, ranging from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, before the houses of George Peabody, the Messrs. Barings and others. It was said also that these gentlemen were instructed to dispose of £2,000,000 of six per cent. American bonds, with which they are furnished. The commissioners in question were expected to employ part of the £2,000,000, which they were instructed positively to dispose of, in buying up the gunboats now building in England for the rebels, and thus disarm Jeff. Davis on the ocean.

ANOTHER BRITISH PRIZE.—The British prize steamer Gertrude, of London, Acting Master William McGlein, from Nassau, N. P., arrived at New York Wednesday morning. The Gertrude was captured off Harbor Island on the 16th inst., by the gunboat Vanderbilt, after a chase of several hours. The Gertrude was bound to Charleston, S. C., and on arriving off that port and finding it closely blockaded, she was on her return to Nassau when captured.—She is 250 tons, iron built, 6 months old, 250 horse power, and has a cargo of gunpowder and military stores. Her clearance shows her to be from Nassau bound to St. John, N. B.

THE FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—In connection with the court martial of D'Utassy, in paying his regiment, it may be stated, on the authority of the proper accounting bureau, that nearly all that description of enormous frauds has arisen in New York, and in regiments that have been called "German." The rolls for pay are made differently from those lodged in the office of the Adjutant General, and the frauds thus generally perpetrated by collusions, whereby one person has managed to draw pay under similar names, or in two capacities. It is said that fortunes have been made by such transactions.

Gen. Foster has escaped from the corner in which the rebels had enmeshed him. On Tuesday last he ran the blockade in open daylight, passing a perfect gauntlet of rebel batteries and small arms volleys on a little wooden steamer. The pilot was killed and one deck hand was wounded; over 200 cannon shot and shells were fired, of which 16 took effect in the steamer. The General was joyfully hailed at Newbern; his forces remain at Washington, but, of course, immediate steps will be taken to relieve them.

THE other night a member of a Pennsylvania regiment on picket in Hooker's army complained of feeling ill. The surgeon of the regiment was called, when there was some whispering instituted. The sick soldier was a woman, *enciente*, of course. The result of the surgeon's work was the delivery of a fine boy. Gen. Josh. Owen named the child Picket Falmouth Ellsworth.

THE Tribune says that Capt. Worden, who has had the longest experience of the iron-clads, has the least confidence in their strength and efficiency, and also, that he of all the commanders at Charleston was the most strenuously opposed to a renewal of the engagement after the first repulse.

MRS. ELSIE W. BROWN, committed suicide Saturday morning last at the Dexter Asylum, Providence, by hanging herself with a sheet.—She was about sixty years of age, and has been deranged since the death of her husband, some six months since.

THE Charleston Mercury thinks the capture of that city is a question of pluck and seamanship in a square stand-up fight. It claims that Fort Sumter is as strong as ever, and that the casualties on the rebel side were trifling.

THE flag that Col. Miles lowered at Harper's Ferry, was preserved from the rebels by a loyal Irish woman who wore it among her skirts. It has been forwarded to the War Department.

LAST week, $130,000 belonging to the soldiers, was stolen between Acquia Creek and Washington.

THE NEW OCEAN IRON-CLADS.—The Navy Department has received the following proposals from responsible ship-builders for the construction of the new ocean iron-clad navy. The fact that England and France are surpassing us in the number of sea-going armoured vessels, has induced Secretary Welles to expedite the completion of the fleet as soon as possible. The plans, however, will not be ready for months to come, and some three years will have to elapse before the vessels can be fit for service, thus rendering it certain that 1866 will come before the formidable craft can be ready for service. Although the bids were to close on the 13th of April, they are still open, and will be so for some days. The parties who are willing to build are:

Messrs. Merritt & Sons, Philadelphia; one vessel.
Archibald & Reany, Chester; one vessel.
Thomas F. Rowland, Greenpoint; one vessel.
Romeo Underhill, New York; one vessel.
The Atlantic Works, Boston; one or two vessels.
H. M. Figaro, Philadelphia; one vessel.

A Mr. Tuffs offered to build one on his own plan. The price put in for these vessels ranges from four millions one hundred thousand to four millions four hundred thousand, Romeo Underhill of New York, and others, being the highest. If ten of these vessels were built, at two and a quarter millions each, they would cost nearly a year's navy estimate—over sixty millions—before their armament and general wants could be supplied. The dimensions of this fleet proposed for will be greater than those of any iron-clad yet conceived.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The flag of truce boat State of Maine, Captain J. R. Mulford, of the 3d New York, has arrived from City Point.

Richmond papers of to-day contain telegraphic information from Port Hudson confirming the loss of the Queen of the West and Diana. The former got aground in Grand Lake, and was blown up by a shell from the federal gunboat Calhoun. The Diana was burned by the rebels.

One hundred and six prisoners and seven commissioned officers were captured from the Queen of the West. Among the latter was Capt. Turner, the commandant of the rebel fleet.

A dispatch from Berwick Bay, dated the 15th, reports that there is a Federal force beyond Franklin, La., and marching on.

LABOR TO BE PROTECTED.—The Illinois Legislature passed a law at the late session making it a penal offence for one class of laborers or mechanics to interfere with others, while engaged at their ordinary toil. Men in their individual capacity or as an association have an undoubted right to charge what they please for their service, and proprietors and bosses have the same right to employ or dismiss their men. The trouble has been that when a "strike" has occurred, the "strikers" would not let others who, exercising a most inalienable right, for any reason choose to take the places of those who had left them, or who had been discharged. All interferences of the kind the law very justly makes a penal offence.

WE learn, says the Knoxville Register, that on Saturday last Capt. T. J. Finnie shipped from Knoxville, Jonesboro and Zollicoffer, fifty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-five barrels of nitre. When Capt. Finnie was appointed to this District it was a forlorn hope. Yet by his energy and tact he has made it abundantly productive. The nitre service may now well be ranked as second in importance to none in the public defence. But for the establishing of the Nitre and Mining Bureau we should not now be able to hold the field against our remorseless foe, for want of powder and lead.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED IN NEW BEDFORD.—A party of gentlemen and ladies went out sailing on Acushnet River, New Bedford, Wednesday afternoon, in a small boat. In coming around the boom struck Mrs. Rowe, one of the party, and knocked her overboard. Her husband and Miss Mix, an unmarried sister, jumped to the side of the boat to catch her, when the boat upset.—The result was that Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Rodgers, another sister, and three children of the latter, aged respectively fifteen months, five and seven years, were all drowned.

PRICES OF ARTICLES IN CHARLESTON.—A private letter received in New York, through the blockade at Charleston, gives the following prices of articles in that city, on the 7th inst.: Flour, $90 per barrel; sugar, $1 20 per pound; beef, 75 cts. per pound; butter, $2 25 per pound; eggs, $2 per dozen; corn meal, $4 per bushel; molasses, $12 per gallon; coffee, $4 50 per pound; common calico, $2 50 per yard; shirting, $2 per yard; codfish 60 cents per pound; wood, $24 per cord; Irish potatoes, $16 per bushel.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to be informed "whether a man that was exempt under the last call will be liable to do duty as a militia man under the present organization." It may be a sad reflection to some, but the dignified and patriotic crowd that thronged the Commissioners' rooms last summer to secure exemption from the anticipated draft, did not thereby purchase "surcease of sorrow" under the new militia law of the State. They must repeat the humiliation, or they must do the duty of a man and a citizen.—*Prov. Jour.*

The better nations become acquainted with each other, the fewer will be their prejudices and the more likely will they be to love and respect each other. Just so with Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus—the more you know of it the more you want to and the more anxious you are to have your friends become its patrons. It not only makes the best biscuit, bread &c., but it cures dyspepsia and strengthens weak stomachs. It has no equal. Most grocers have it.

RECRUITS FROM ABROAD.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes:—The ship Neptune sails from Liverpool for New York on the 14th instant, with eight hundred emigrants aboard, of whom several hundred will enlist in the Federal army. These comprise both English and Irish people, whose passages are prepaid.

WORTH KNOWING.—A piece of candle may be made to burn all night in a sick room or elsewhere, where a dull light is wished by putting finely powdered salt on the candle until it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night from a small piece of candle.

THE steamer Empire State on Wednesday morning landed one more passenger at New York than had been taken on board at Fall River and Newport. The stewardess and other women folks were able to account for it to the clerk.

NEW York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas have followed in the wake of Rhode Island and Vermont in making application for grants of land under the act of Congress for establishing agricultural colleges.

So far as is known, the rebel army is still in full force in front of Fredericksburg. At the present time they will hardly risk to weaken themselves at this point, however much they may desire to send troops elsewhere.

THERE is now in Cincinnati a German aged seventy one years, who is the father of twenty children, the youngest being but six months old. He has now seven sons in the Federal army. Almost equal to the family of the fighting McCooks.

TAUTOG.—The Providence Journal says the first tautog of the season was caught at Bristol Ferry on Monday, weighing eight and one half pounds. They have never been caught so early in the season within the memory of the oldest fisherman on the Bay.

THERE is now living in a house in Peru, Mass., four generations—the great-grandmother, grandmother, mother and daughter. The great-grandmother, aged 92, spun, February 20, one run, or twenty knots of stocking yarn.

WILD GEESE.—At Little Compton, on Monday, six wild geese were shot—two by Edwin R. Wilbor, with one ball, two by Carter Peckham, and one each by Wanton Manchester and William T. Simmons.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The subscriptions of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange to relieve the suffering Irish, amounts to $5,181. Five hundred barrels of flour and $1400 in cash have already been forwarded.

GOING TO TRY AGAIN?—A Washington letter to the New York Post says:—"There is to be a second attack on Charleston, and Dupont will probably lead it. The time of making it is left to his judgment."

ADVICES received at Shanghae from Japan state that the British Legation at Yeddo had been destroyed by gunpowder by the Japanese. No fatal accident resulted.

IT is said the Mormon emigration promises to be larger this year than in any former year for a long time.

THE President has issued a proclamation declaring that the act for the admission of West Virginia into the Union shall take effect from and after sixty days from Tuesday last, proof having been submitted to him that the conditions of admission, viz: certain emancipation changes in her constitution have been complied with.

THE treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in New York has forwarded to the Charitable Committee in Dublin $15,000, and has $10,000 more in hand to be forwarded by the next steamer. The money has been contributed by benevolent persons, and is independent of A. T. Stewart's magnificent donation of a cargo of provisions.

THE organization of negro regiments on the Mississippi is progressing rapidly. The movement has become quite popular with the army. Gen. Gorman has applied for the command of a negro brigade, and the rush for appointments in the new regiments that are being formed is quite great.

Thourette, formerly an unproductive commune in one of the departments of France, now appears like an immense orchard, as the parish priest, now nearly eighty years of age, has for thirty years insisted that the parents of every child he baptised should plant some kind of a fruit tree.

REVIVAL IN TAUNTON.—An unusual religious interest is prevailing in Taunton. There have been, thus far, upward of fifty conversions. Those churches which are at present enjoying the season of spiritual increase are the Whittenton (Orthodox), the First Methodist Episcopal, and the North Street (Orthodox) Churches.

Col. Baker's detectives have arrested F. A. Hutton and E. Williams, who have been swindling people North by representing themselves as "Embalming Surgeons, U. S. A.," and offering to forward bodies of deceased soldiers upon the remittance of money.

THE consolidation of regiments, provided for by the 19th section of the conscription act, has been suspended by the President. It appears that no draft can be made under the statute until July, and the whole law begins to be regarded as inoperative.

A new contrivance in photography is announced, enabling the artist to catch the "best expression" of the subject. The plan is to wheel a large mirror in front of the camera so that the sitter can put on an expression to suit himself.

SEVEN millions dollars were set apart this week, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay off all the back dues to the troops, between the Rappahannock and Harper's Ferry, and those near Washington City.

THE soiled postage stamps presented at the New York post office for redemption amounted to over two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The labor of counting would have occupied one man two and a half years.

THE plates for the fractional currency are complete and will be put upon the presses in a few days. The notes will be of a much higher character than the postal, and will defy counterfeiting.

THROUGH the burning of the Bath paper mills, near Augusta, Ga., many of the Southern journals will have to suspend publication, as it was the only manufactory of consequence in the rebel States.

THE chaplain of the 7th Wisconsin regiment confirms the horrible story that the rebels of North Alabama butchered one thousand negroes to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union army.

THE Medical Department statistics show the number of rebel prisoners who have died in Union hospitals, since the commencement of the war, to be over five thousand, instead of two thousand, as published a few days since.

A scientific party are about to leave Washington on a tour of exploration to examine the mineral resources of Pike's Peak, Nevada, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington territory.

THERE is a little more Indian trouble in Minnesota. On the 16th a party of Indians attacked an outpost 30 miles from Mankato, killed two persons and wounded four. Cavalry were sent in pursuit.

THE splendid frigate Re d'Italia, built for the Italian Navy by Wm. H. Webb of New York, was successfully launched from his shipyard at the foot of Sixth street, East river, on Saturday morning.

A German Banker of Cincinnatti, has been appointed commissioner of emigration for the state of Ohio, and is about to proceed to Germany to bring over thousands of loyal Germans to people the wild lands of that State.

A vessel called the Japan, or Virginia, supposed to be destined for the rebel service, had got out from the port of Greenock, Scotland.—The government had ordered her detention; but she baffled the vigilance of the officials.

IN Nantucket, on the 11th, Charles Coffin died suddenly from the bursting of a blood vessel. On the 13th, William R. Coffin was found sitting on the ground near his dwelling, insensible, and soon after died.

General Pemberton, in command of a rebel force near Vicksburg, recently sent Gen. Sherman a very fine boquet as an evidence of good will.

A Court Martial at Boston has sentenced two soldiers to be shot for desertion. One sentence has been commuted by the President, the other approved.

A butchers' convention is to be held in New York May 20th, to take measures to abolish speculation in live stock, and discard middle men between the grazer and the butcher.

A Michigan soldier, who was accused of stealing a rebel's goose, said that he found the bird hissing at the American eagle, and arrested it for treason.

THE body of a man, alleged to be Timothy O'Brien, of Pawtucket, was taken from the water at Providence on Tuesday morning. O'Brien had been missing since March last.

A heavy frost visited North and South Carolina and Georgia on the 1st of April. Early fruit prospects were ruined.

IT is estimated that the new houses to be erected the coming season on made land on the Back Bay, Boston, will cost $2,000,000.

ANOTHER Monitor has arrived at Port Royal, and also a vessel with iron plating for the reparation of damages.

THEY have big cedars in the Aroostook district in Maine. From one of them, recently cut, four thousand shingles were made.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature to establish a military force of 120,000 men for home defence.

THE report is reiterated that President Lincoln will come East during the summer—perhaps go to Newport for a day or two.

Two dollar Treasury notes altered to twenties were plenty in Philadelphia on Thursday of last week. The alterations were well executed.

A "leading" New York journal announces for Gottschalk's last concert a duett for five pianos.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday Last.
At market 500 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1100 Sheep and Lambs, and 550 Swine.
Beef Cattle—Extra $9 50; first quality $9 00; second quality $8 50; third, $5,50 a 6.
Working Oxen—$95, 100, 120a165.
Milch Cows—$48 a 50; common $20 a 21.
Veal Calves—$7 00a9 50.
Stores—Yearlings None; two years old $21a 22; three years old $23 a 24.
Hides, 8½a 9c; *Calf Skins. Tallow*—Sales at 8 a 8 1-4c. *Pelts*—$3,00 a 3,50 each.
Sheep & Lambs—$4 00 a 4,50; extra $5, 5 50 a 6,00.
Spring Pigs—Wholesale 6a7c; retail 8 1-2c,

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

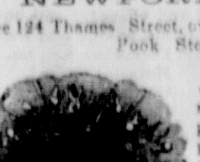
APRIL. 1863.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	High water.
25 Saturday,	5 46	5 20	38 1	14
26 Sunday,	5 36	5 31	9 2	6
27 Monday,	5 16	5 41	47 2	56
28 Tuesday,	5 06	5 52	4 3	53
29 Wednesday,	4 58 6	5 62	31 4	46
30 Thursday,	4 57 6	5 82	38 5	53
1 Friday, May.	4 56 6	5 96	59 6	26

Moon's first qr., 25th day, 1st h, 27m. morn.

Special Notices.

A. A. SAUNDERS, DENTIST, NEWPORT, R. I.,

Office 124 Thames Street, over C. E. Hammett's Book Store.



HAVING HAD over ten years experience with constant practice in all the departments of operative and mechanical dentistry, and having furnished a commodious and pleasant suite of rooms over C. E. Hammett's Book Store, Dr. Saunders now offers his services to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity; and holds himself in readiness to perform the operations necessary to regulate and preserve all natural teeth, to relieve pain and cure diseases arising from decayed teeth. Also to insert artificial teeth from one to a full set, on silver, gold, platina bases, and *last though not least*, on VULCANITE PLATES, which when properly made and adjusted are *superior* to all other kinds in cheapness, lightness, strength, cleanliness and durability.—Those wishing teeth are cordially invited to call and examine specimens. All work thoroughly executed, with neatness and despatch and warranted.

Charges reasonable. Advice gratis.
Jan 24.

J. S. CLARKE, DENTIST

HAVING had fourteen years practice on NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH, now offers his professional services to all wishing them, all work warranted as recommended, and references given if required.

Office 160 Thames street, over the Newport Exchange Bank. Jan 18—1y

WM. H. SMITH, DENTIST, SWINBURNE'S BLOCK,
139 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.

J. E. LADD, DENTIST,

AND MANUFACTURER OF MINERAL TEETH,
36 Richmond Street, Providence, R. I.
For many years in the employ of Dr. R. F. Berry, and late of Dental Laboratory of Hawes, Bro & Seabury. Jan 3—tf.

JOHN W. VOSE,

WILL PURCHASE and sell on commission, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, (old issue) and Securities of all descriptions.

U. S. Six per cent, "Five-Twenty" Bonds of 50s, 500s and 1000s, coupon or registered, obtained at par, without delay.

May be found at Aquidneck Bank during bank hours. Nov 29.

OLIVER READ,
Licensed Stock and Exchange Broker,
BANK STOCKS, GOVERNMENT COUPONS,
Treasury Notes and Specie bought and sold, or procured for applicants, as above. Call at No. 12 Bull street, or at the Traders Bank during bank hours.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
☞ DR. MATTISON attends exclusively to the treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES and the Special Diseases of Women, at his REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I. ☞ See his advertisement of THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY FOR FEMALES, in this paper.

PURE BOURBON WHISKY,
BOTTLED BY
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been solicited by Physicians, Druggists, Grocers and private families to add to my business "Pure Bourbon Whisky," in bottles, the same as I am and have been doing with my "Schiedam Schnapps," to seal it with my seal, and add my certificate to the label of its undoubted purity, I am happy to say that, after a great deal of difficulty, I have concluded an arrangement with two of the largest and oldest distillers in Kentucky for a regular supply.

The Whisky will be put up in quart bottles, and packed in cases of one dozen each.

Craving for the following letter a careful and attentive perusal.

I remain yours, &c.,
UDOLPHO WOLFE.

New York, January 30th, 1863.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., 22 Beaver St., New York.
DEAR SIR: The want of Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes has been long felt by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles.
We have tested the Bourbon Whisky which you sent us and consider it justly entitled to the high reputation you claim for it.
We would recommend you to appoint some of the respectable Apothecaries in different parts of the United States as Agents for the sale of your Bourbon Whiskey, where the profession can obtain the same, when needed for medicinal purposes.
Wishing you success in your new enterprise,
We remain your obedient servants,
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., No. 1 Gramercy Park.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., No. 14 East Sixteenth Street.
LEWIS A. SAYRE, M. D., 795 Broadway.
H. P. DE WEES, M. D., 791 Broadway.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D., 120 Ninth Street.
NELSON STELLE, M. D., 37 Bleecker Street.
JOHN O'REILLY, M. D., 230 Fourth Street.
B. J. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of the Principles and practice of Surgery, New York Medical College, &c., 91 Ninth street, and others.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, DRUGGISTS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

I beg leave to inform the public I have appointed the following firms in Boston, agents for the sale of this pure Bourbon Whisky, where samples can always be seen and will soon be for sale by every Grocer, Druggist and Apothecary and Hotel in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
22 Beaver street.

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., SILAS PEIRCE & CO.,
S. M. COLCORD & CO., M. S. BURR & CO.,
CARTER, RUST & CO., SETH E. PECKER & CO.,
C. A. RICHARDS.

Agents in Providence,
J. BALCH & SON, WM. B. BLANDING,
H. H. BURRINGTON, J. G. EDDY & CO.,
KARL F. MASON & CO.
Feb 14—3m.

EDITOR OF *Mercury*,
Dear Sir:
With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having bald heads, or bare faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxurient Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
March 14—2m No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, April 18—Schr Lady Lake, Spelman, Prov for N York; Ringgold, Crowell, Portsmouth, RI, coal mines for Boston; General Putnam, Young, Portsmouth for Balt; D H Baldwin, Knowlton, Rockland for Alexandria; Gold Fish, Crockett, do for Bridgeport; Billow, Emery, and Albion, Glover, do for N Y; Hardscrabble, Gregory, and Eagle, Hall, do for do; K Happuch, Kelley, Glocester for do; Wm Arthur, Haskell, Portland for do; N Mills, Blanchard, Bath for do; St Lucar, Barnes, Rockland for do; M Elizabeth, Chase, Pocasset for do; Oriental, Hawes, Boston for do; T R Hammond, Gerrish, Boston for do; Minneola, Holt, Machias for do; Giraffe, Richardson, Calais for do; A Edith, Nash, Millbridge for do; Evelyn, Crowley, Machias for do; A Nelson, Glover, Rockland for do; A Maria, Comstock, Prov for do.

MONDAY, April 20—Sld schr Nicanor, Hincks, for Havana.

WEDNESDAY, April 22—Schr Mail, Kelley, Prov for Phil; F Pierce, Smith, Stamford, Ct, for Boston.

Memoranda.

Arr at Sagua 11th, brig Redwood, Boyle, fm this port.

Sld from Havana 11th, sch Donna Anna, Chase, Remedios.

Sch Fakir, of this port, ashore at Wood End has been got off and arrived at Provincetown.

MARRIED.

In this city, 19th inst., at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, V. G., Mr. JOSEPH BOSS to Miss MARY KELLY, all of this city.

In Bristol, 16th inst., Mr. HIRAM F. PERRY, of Barrington, to Miss LYDIA H. SLADE, of Bristol.

In Providence, 18th inst., Mr. GEORGE H. OXX to Miss SARAH J. PARRIS, both of P.; 20th, Mr. GEORGE A. HIGGINS to CHARLOTTE L. YOUNG; 23d, J. E. BROWN of Chicago, Ill., to MARY E. LUTHER, of P.; 23d, Dr. A. R. BECKER of New York, to EMILY R. ARNOLD, of P.; 23d, GEORGE M. SAWIN, of Marlboro', Mass., to CORISANDA D. FRENCH, of P.

In New Bedford, 21st inst., Mr. SAMUEL P. BURT to Miss AMANDA A., daughter of Edward T. Taber, Esq., all of N. B.

In New York, 21st inst., Mr. GEORGE W. DRESSER, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., to Miss SUSAN FISH, daughter of Daniel LeRoy, Esq., of New York.

DIED.

In this city, 18th inst., Capt. CHARLES DEVENS, aged 80 years.

In this city, 22d inst., JOHN W., only son of Mr. William A. G. Boyd, aged 12 years, 8 mos., and 6 days.

In this city, 22d inst., NELLIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Manuel jr., aged 3 years and 23 days.

In this city, Friday morning, April 24th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZA M. BOSS, wife of Mr. William D. Boss, and daughter of the late Robert M. and Sarah R. Ambrose, aged 51 yrs, 7 months, and 15 days.

Her funeral will take place at the Marlborough street M. E. Church, on Sabbath afternoon at the usual hour of service, to which relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In Portsmouth, 18th inst., SUSAN W., wife of Wm. B. Brownell, aged 48 years, 9 months.

In Smithfield, 10th inst., RHODA A., wife of David Aldrich, and daughter of the late Christopher Almy, of this city, aged 52 years.

In Providence, 16th inst., ALMIRA F. HILL, aged 9 years; 17th, ARNOLD FRETTEPLACE, aged 61 years; 17th, MOSES F. SLOCUM, a member of Battery A, 1st regiment R. I. A., aged 19 yrs; 17th, JOHN McMANUS, aged 38 years; 17th, EPHRAIM B. BAKER, aged 49 years; 18th, PATIENCE CONNELL, aged 73 years; 18th, NATHANIEL D., son of Nathaniel R. Wright, aged 17 yrs; 18th, JOSIE A., daughter of Alfred W. Pearce, aged 12 years; 18th, ALICE W., wife of the late John R. Brown, aged 55 years; 20th, Mrs. ELONA LEONARD, aged 74 years; 19th, HARRIET F., wife of Henry J. Burroughs; 20th, LUCY A., wife of James Jackson, aged 39 years; 21st, SARAH C., wife of William F. T. Nichols, aged 43 years; 21st, EDWIN B. DAY, aged 29 years; 21st, CLARENCE H., son of Christopher Alexander, aged 22 years.

In Tiverton, 16th inst., Mrs. ELLEN MACOMBER; 17th, LENA B., daughter of Daniel C. Duffee, aged 3 years.

In Warren, 20th inst., CLARISSA S., widow of the late Deacon Stephen Davol, aged 78 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Providence, April 24, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

The organization of Regiments, Battalions and Companies to be raised under the Militia Law, will be as follows:

[Elections for Company officers to be holden on the second Monday of May.]

REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, TEN COMPANIES.

1 Colonel,	2 Assistant Surgeons,
1 Lt. Colonel,	1 Chaplain,
1 Major,	1 Sergeant Major,
1 Adjutant, (an extra Lt.)	1 Qr. Master Sergeant,
1 Qr. Master, (extra Lt.)	1 Commissary Sergeant,
1 Surgeon.	1 Hospital Steward.

BATTALION OF INFANTRY, FIVE COMPANIES.

1 Major,	1 Sergeant Major,
1 Adjutant, (extra Lt.)	1 Qr. Master Sergeant,
1 Qr. Master, (extra Lt.)	1 Commissary Sergeant,
1 Chaplain,	1 Hospital Steward.

COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

1 Captain,	8 Corporals,
1 First Lieut.	2 Musicians,
1 Second Lieut.	1 Wagoner,
1 First Sergeant,	and 64 privates, min.
4 Sergeants,	82 privates, max.

COMPANY OR TROOP OF CAVALRY.

1 Captain,	8 Corporals,
1 First Lieut.	2 Teamsters,
1 Second Lieut.	2 Farriers or Bl'ksmiths,
1 First Sergeant,	1 Saddler,
1 Qr. Master Sergeant,	1 Wagoner, and
1 Commissary Sergeant,	78 Privates.
5 Sergeants,	

BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

1 Captain,	12 Corporals,
2 First Lieuts.	2 Musicians,
2 Second Lieuts.	2 Artificers,
1 First Sergeant,	1 Wagoner, and
1 Qr. Master Sergeant,	132 Privates.
6 Sergeants.	

By order of WM. C. COZZENS,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
EDW. C. MAURAN, Adj. General.

BERKELEY INSTITUTE,
Masonic Building,
Corner of Church and School Streets.

BOYS PREPARED for the Naval Academy, West Point, College, and for Business.

Competent Instructors in the Several Departments.

The *Summer Term* commences on TUESDAY, May 5th. Address
The Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT,
April 25—2m Principal.

THE CLIPPER MOWING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER calls the attention of his old patrons, and others in want, to this new machine, which is to rank No. 1 this season, and at a less price, (considering its superiority,) than any other.

I only ask buyers to call at Stevens' grain store, Market Square, Newport, R. I., and examine it before purchasing.

GEO. B. WEAVER, Agent.
P. S.—Don't delay.
April 25—tf

Fishing and Pleasure PARTIES.

TO BE LET for the above purposes, the yacht "Eliza King," furnished with all things necessary for comfort and convenience, fully supplied with cushions, pillows, blankets, bed and table linen, toweling, stove and cooking utensils, glass ware, china ware, water tanks, ice chests, meat chests, row-boat, &c.; or would be let for the season. Also for sale or hire, a first-class fishing boat with all things belonging.

Address or apply to
W. K. DELANY, 5 Levin street,
April 25 Newport, R. I.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 20, 1863.

WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, administrator on the estate of
GEORGE CORNELL,
late of Newport, dec'd, presents his second account on said estate for allowance and for an order to pay and distribute from the balance thereof to the creditors of said estate, whose claims have been allowed and the remainder to the widow of said deceased, which account contains a credit for proceeds of real estate of the deceased sold by the administrator and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 11th of May next at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury*.

April 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Administrator on the estate of
JOHN STERNE,
late of said Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,
April 25—3w Administrator.

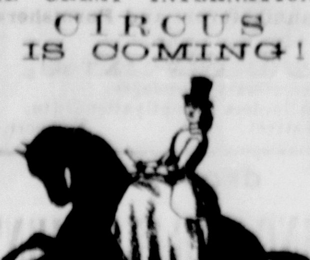
Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that they have been appointed Executrixes and Executor of the last will and testament of the
REV. HENRY JACKSON,
late of Newport, deceased, and have given bond according to law.

MARIA T. JACKSON, } Executrixes.
PHEBE JACKSON, }
JOSEPH ROGERS, Executor.
Newport, April 25, 1863—3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Look out for the Monitors!
THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS IS COMING!



S. O. WHEELER

Has the honor to introduce to the citizens of Newport, the first and only Circus of the season, comprising the largest combination of talent in the world, representing the three great nations—America, England and France—from which the leading Artists have been selected.

LOOK AT THE CONGRESS OF STARS!

Mme. Louise Tournaire, Mlle. Jeannette Ellsler, Mlle. Josephine,
Nat Austin,
Jas. DeMott,
The Snow Brothers,
Sam. Wellser,
Percy Austin.
CHAS. DEVINE, J. BOWERS,
R. NALOR, F. REEVES,
MONS. PAUL, H. CASTILLO,
S. ROSS, T. WYATT,
AND A HOST OF AUXILIARIES.

Each Performer is a MONITOR OF THE PROFESSION, with the *finest stock of Horses and most elaborate outfit in America*. On the morning of the day of exhibition there will be a GRAND CAVALCADE through the principal streets of the town where the Circus is to perform.

Remember the Day and Date.

NEWPORT, MONDAY, May 4th, on corner of Ayrault and Kay streets.

Performance Afternoon and Evening, commencing at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2; doors open at 1 1-2 and 6 1-2.

Tickets 25 cents; no half price.
April 25—2w C. W. FULLER, Agent.

96
THAMES STREET.
Don't fail
TO GO TO
SPENCER'S
for your
STATIONERY,
of all kinds.
Sheet Music,
MUSIC BOOKS AND STRINGS.
FANCY GOODS
which can be found in great variety.
Music ordered from either New York or Boston every day in the week.
SPENCERS',
April 25 96 Thames street.

NEW BOOKS.

History of the Reformation in the time of Calvin, by Merle D'Aubigne,
Results of Slavery, by Augustin Cochin,
Results of Emancipation, by Cochin,
Astronomy of the Bible, by Gen. Mitchell,
Three years in Chili,
The Pioneer Boy and how he became President,
Poems of Sorrow and Comfort,
Madge, or Night and Morning,
Lulu, a story of the National Hotel Poisoning,
The United States Tax Law—government edition,
The Every-day Philosopher, by the Country Parson,
Darrell Markham, by Mrs. Braddon,
The Lady Lisle, by Mrs. Braddon,
For sale at
April 25 C. E. HAMMETT'S.

Clerk's Office Court of Probate, Portsmouth, April 24th, 1863.

ABBY A. CHASE, Executrix of the last will and testament of
SAMUEL W. CHASE,
late of Portsmouth, deceased, this day presents her petition at this office, to said court to be holden May 11th, 1863, at the Town Hall in said Portsmouth, at 1 o'clock P. M., praying that her final account on the estate of said Samuel may be examined and allowed, and requests me to give notice thereof. Therefore notice is hereby given to all persons interested therein, then and there to appear if they see fit and be heard.

PHILIP B. CHASE,
April 25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 20, 1863.

JOHN N. POTTER, administrator on the estate of
STEPHEN H. SOUTHWICK,
late of Newport, dec'd, presents his first account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, and the same is received and is referred to Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport, for consideration and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury*.

April 25 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

New Books from Trade Sale.

A LARGE assortment of Books now being opened. Prices reduced. $1, $1,25, $1,50 books for fifty and seventy-five cents.

A large quantity of standard works in plain and ornamental bindings.

WARD, Agent,
April 25 130 Thames st.

Paper Hangings.

NEW STOCK—old stock at OLD PRICES. Picture Frames—a new stock—prices not advanced.

WARD, Agent,
May 25 130 Thames st.

Groceries at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at the store of Wm. H. Stanhope, Marlboro' st.,

ALL the stock in said store, consisting of a general assortment of good Groceries, Stone, Earthen, and Wooden Ware, Forks, Shovels, Hoes. Also at 11 1-2 o'clock, several new harnesses in Black, Brass and Silver Trimmings, Halters, and a variety of other articles.

April 25 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Furniture at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction on TUESDAY next, April 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., (if fair, if not the next fair day,) at the house occupied by the late James Henderson, dec'd, Prospect Hill st.,

A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE, consisting of Lounge, Sofa, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stoves, Crockery and Glass Ware, and a variety of other articles.

April 25 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY next, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 6 Broad st.,

A LOT of Household Furniture, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Mattrasses, Pillows, Feather Beds, Blankets, Crockery, lot Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other articles.

April 25 F. STANHOPE, Auct'r.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed guardian on the estates of Herman Gottfried Eagan Munchinger, Gustavus Adolphus Munchinger, Paul Gottlieb Munchinger, Pauline Gottlieb Munchinger and Louisa Pauline Munchinger, minors under the age of fourteen years, children of
GOTTLIEB & PAULINE MUNCHINGER,
of this city, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against said minors, to present the same within six months from this date, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,
April 4—6w Guardian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE'S HEALTH FOR THE MILLION.
DR. CLARKE'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
PALATABLE, RELIABLE & HEALTHY.

Prepared from Rock Rose, Sarsaparilla, Dock Root, and a great variety of Roots and Herbs.
Preserved in the best Sherry Wine and Whisky.

WILL immediately cure Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Boils, Pimples on the Face, and humors of all kinds.

They are safe for the young, effectual and agreeable for the old and indispensible for the ladies, as they enrich the blood, and invigorate and restore the system.

N. B.—If you wish a good Bitter, call for *Clarke's and take no other.*

N. B. Beware of all immitations, as they contain vile drugs and cheap poisonous liquors, which will destroy your health and life quicker than disease.

OUR system is to keep up the quality and make the price in proportion,

Sold by all druggists, grocers, hotel keepers, and dealers generally.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon, Mass.

Price only 50 cents for the trial bottle, 75 cents for one quart, $1,50 for two quarts.

Sold in Newport by R. J. Taylor, Caswell, Mack & Co., W. S. N. Allen, Christopher Handy, and John Young.

Feb 21—9m.

Carpetings, April 11, 1863.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the very high prices demanded by Manufacturers and Importers of Carpets, and the certainty that they will soon be lower, we have decided not to replenish our stock at this time, but will continue to sell from our present assortment, which is very good, at the same low rates at which we have been selling for the past month; PRICES LESS than they can be bought anywhere else. And we would say to any of our customers that we will buy for them any particular style which we may not have on hand, and charge a very small commission.—We continue to make and put down carpets at our usual low prices.

April 11 LAWTON BROTHERS.

TAX LAW

With all amendments, and a complete alphabetical list—Price

10 CENTS!
T. W. Wood,
April 18 83 Thames street.

New Goods!

JEWELRY, Silver Ware, Plated Goods, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Canes, Sun Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses in gold, Silver, Steel, Shell and Rubber Bows,

Meerschaum and Bruyere Pipes in cases, Rubber Pipes, Cigar Holders, Cases, Tobacco Pouches and Boxes, and other articles in this line.—Clocks and Watches in great variety.

Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shell Combs and Toilet articles, Military Equipments, of all grades, by

April 18 B. M. HAMMETT.

STANDARD ARTICLES.
Clarke's Superior Quality Corn Starch.
Original Brand.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
PREPARED FROM SOUND CORN.

IT produces the most delicious and healthy dish in the form of Puddings, Apple Fritters, Corn Cakes, Cream Cakes, Blanc Mange, Custards, Thickening for Gravies, Gruels, Soups, &c.

Sold by grocers, druggists and dealers everywhere.

Manufactured by E. R. CLARKE, Sharon Mass. Feb 21—9m.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND lying in Portsmouth on the West Road, about three miles from Bristol Ferry, three from the Stone Bridge and one quarter of a mile from the Rail Road and eight miles to Newport, containing six acres more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late Caleb Cory, deceased.

Apply to ABEL SHERMAN, Middletown,
or S. R. ANTHONY,
April 11—1m Portsmouth.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, administrator upon the estate of
JETHRO CARR,
deceased, and requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him, and all having claims to present the same for adjustment.

SAMUEL ENOS,
April 18 Administrator.

Fancy Pigeons.

ALL KINDS—English, French and German for sale, comprising Carriers, Porters, Almonds, Tumblers, Trumpeter, Turbits, Owls, Nuns, Jacobins, Swallows, Spots, Stars, Snells, Barbs, Quakers, Archangel, Magpie, Fantails, &c., &c. Address, Box 2600 P. O., Boston, Mass., or call at

64 FEDERAL STREET,
April 18—4w Office No. 1, up Stairs.

SPRING GOODS.

LANGLEY & NORMAN would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have a large and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, most of which were purchased previous to the last advance in price. Also a very large assortment of Cloths for business suits, at

LANGLEY & NORMAN,
March 28 104 & 106 Thames cor Mary st.

FOR SALE.

TWO HORSES, one Wagon, one Gear, one Horse Cart, one Carryall and two Harnesses.

The above will be sold at a bargain to any one wishing to enter the Express business.

Also for sale,—About forty loads of Manure. For particulars, enquire at

April 18—tf. 203 THAMES STREET.

Coddington Five Cent Savings Bank.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent. on all sums that have been in the bank six months, and one and a half per cent. on all sums that have been in three months, is declared by the directors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 15th inst.

CHARLES H. WHITE,
April 18 Treasurer.

Spring Cassimeres.

NEW STYLE, light in shades and weight, this morning received, and will be opened on Monday, at D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 11 70 Thames st.

Fancy Coatings.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT of all colors, suitable for the season, will be opened on Monday next at

D. J. & N. H. GOULD'S,
Established 1763,
April 11 70 Thames st.

HATS.

THE LATEST STYLE of Black Silk Hats, just received from Knox and Leary of New York, for sale at No. 152 Thames street.

March 28 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER WINDOW CURTAINS

For sale at
March 28 JAMES HAMMOND'S.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE No. 39 Pelham street. Possession given May 1st, 1863.

Apply to HENRY CASTTOFF,
Cor. of Division and Mary streets.
April 4.

SUN UMBRELLAS received at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 98 Thames st.

WINGS FARINA CRACKERS, at
Nov 6 WM. NEWTON & COS.

CORN and FINE FEED MEAL, for sale at the City Steam Grist Mill,
Dec 7 SWINBURNE'S Wharf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT TERM of this institution for the education of Teachers will commence on TUESDAY, April 28th, 1863, and will continue for ten weeks.

The studies in this school are arranged so as to prepare young men and women to be practical teachers. They embrace a thorough review of all those Common English branches which are taught every day in the public schools of the State.

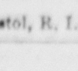
Then come the higher English branches and the elements of some of the natural sciences, together with Familiar Lectures on the theacher's duties; while every subject studied is considered with special reference to the best methods of teaching it.

All persons who wish to enter this school must declare an intention to qualify themselves to be teachers. Candidates are admitted only after passing a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar.

Young men entering the school this spring and remaining for two terms, may feel sure of obtaining employment as teachers the next winter.—Board is $3 a week for gentlemen and $2,50 for ladies. Tuition is free for all those who propose to teach in the public schools of R. I.

For further information, or for circulars, apply to JOSHUA KENDALL,
Principal.
Bristol, R. I., April 11—3w

FOR SALE.

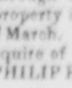


A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A PAYING HOTEL IN Newport, R. I.

The subscriber contemplates making a change in his business which will necessarily require his removal from Newport, offers for sale the Aquidneck House and Aquidneck Hall, together with all the furniture and the good will of the entire establishment. The reputation of this house is too well known to require a minute description. Suffice it to say the whole property is in perfect order and now doing a good business. The central and airy location of this establishment, and being the only first class hotel kept open through the year, makes it the very best hotel property in the city. Possession given the first of March. For terms and further particulars enquire of

PHILIP RIDER, on the premises,
or WILLIAM B. RIDER,
Jan 10 Providence, R. I.

FARM for SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale thirty acres of good land, with dwelling house. This Farm is five miles from Newport on the Main road, opposite Vars' Hotel. It has front on the road of twenty-eight rods and running Eastward to the Vaucluse Farm, one hundred and eighty rods. The land is now under a good state of cultivation and the location is one of the pleasantest on the Island. There are two small orchards on the Farm and also 1400 Maple trees, 1500 Aborvitaes, Pear, Apple, Wild Plum and various other kinds of trees, which will be sold with or without the farm.

For terms, &c. apply to
EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf First house South of the Farm.

NEW
Paper Hangings.
A great variety of
SPLENDID
And low priced
House Papers
Are received at
March 18 JAMES HAMMOND'S.

TREES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in good state of cultivation, a nursery of Trees which he offers for sale at retail. Some of the trees are from 10 to 16 feet in height, suitable for setting in any locality. The assortment consists of Elm, Cherry, Larch, Maples, Red Willow, &c. Also a lot of shrubbery.

Orders addressed to
EDMUND S. SISSON,
Feb 21—tf. South Portsmouth.

Carpets.

WE WOULD INVITE the attention of those in want of Carpets to our usual large stock of both old and new patterns, which we offer at less prices than the same can be bought anywhere else. Thus giving our customers a chance to *select for themselves* from old styles at old prices, and new and desirable patterns at prices much less than the manufacturers are now asking.

April 11 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his farm for sale situated in Portsmouth, six miles from Newport, near the Union Meeting House. Said farm contains 104 acres of good land, well watered, with a good two story house, barn, crib, ice house and other buildings.

For further particulars enquire of
ISAAC P. DURFEE,
Jan 10 On the Premises.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

WM. S. VOSE offers the whole or a part of his estate on the Hill for sale, commencing on South Touro street, running East on Bath Road 340 feet, with house, cottages, barn &c.

For further particulars inquire of
WM. S. VOSE,
Feb 21 On the premises.

HARDWARE.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, as Locks, Butts, Screws, &c., Cast Steel Files and Rasps on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices for CASH, at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

LIME.

RHODE ISLAND LIME, for whitewashing and hard finishing, at
HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard,
March 14 231 Thames street.

FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to sell one more of my Cottages cheap, (I want to get out of the woods before the wolves come.) The balance I won't sell unless I can get a fair price.

Feb 28—tf LEVI JOHNSON.

FOR SALE.

FOUR HOUSE LOTS 100x50 feet, on New Street. Apply to
J. B. F. DENMAN,
March 14 191 Thames st.

Seed Barley.

A VERY SUPERIOR lot for sale at
SWINBURNE'S,
March 21 Foot of Mary st.

25 GROSS E. Goodwin & Bros. Yellow Bank and Plantation Chewing
TOBACCO,
just received by
Nov 15 WM. NEWTON & CO.

CROTON MILLS,
Massasoit,
Corn Exchange,
Lillyvale,
Campbell's Best and Illinois Flours,
at
Feb 14 WM. NEWTON & CO'S.

HUMMELL'S PREMIUM ESSENCE of COFFEE.—One pound of this Essence will go as far as four pounds of coffee. It contains no deletrious substance. For sale by

Feb 14 WM. NEWTON, & CO.

SPRING STYLE of Clothing, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirt Collars, Head Ties, Suspenders, &c., just received and now ready at the old stand, 152 Thames street.

March 21 J. H. COZZENS & CO.

COAL AND WOOD.

A FULL SUPPLY of ALL THE BEST VARIETIES of Anthracite and Semi-Bituminous Coals, Also Wood of all kinds prepared in any manner desired. WM. J. SWINBURNE,
July 30 Wharf opposite foot of Mary St.

SPRING and Summer Balmoral Skirts, at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 98 Thames street.

SPRING SHAWLS at
J. H. HAMMETT'S,
April 4 98 Thames street.

(Continued from first page.)

said Territory of New Mexico as and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Arizona: Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior courts as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a secretary, a marshal, a district attorney, and a surveyor general for said Territory, who, together with the governor and judges of the supreme court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the Territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act; and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation: Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory, are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 24, 1863.

[Public—No. 44.]

AN ACT to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person, being a resident of the United States, or being a citizen thereof, and residing in any foreign country, shall, without the permission or authority of the Government of the United States, and with the intent to defeat the measures of the said Government, or to weaken in any way their efficacy, hold or commence, directly or indirectly, any correspondence or intercourse, written or verbal, with the present pretended rebel Government, or with any officer or agent thereof, or with any other individual acting or sympathising therewith; or if any such person above mentioned, not duly authorized, shall counsel or assist in any such correspondence or intercourse, with intent as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding [illegible] thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor exceeding five years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where the offence is committed in any foreign country, the district court of the United States for the district where the offender shall be first arrested shall have jurisdiction thereof.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

[Public—No. 45.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government of the United States from taking consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place from the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of said act shall be so construed as to embrace any agent of the Government of the United States.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

[Public—No. 49.]

AN ACT to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares and merchandise now in public stores or bonded warehouses, on which duties are unpaid, having been in bond more than one year and less than three years, with the act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, went into effect, may be entered for consumption and the bonds cancelled at any time before the first day of June next, on payment of the duties at the rates prescribed by the act aforesaid, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That section fourteen of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby modified so as to allow cotton and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon, of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be exempt from any additional duty when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, for two years from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize protection to be given to citizens of the United States, who may discover deposits of guano," approved August eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as prohibits the export thereof, is hereby suspended in relation to all persons who have complied with the provisions of section second of said act for two years from and after July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the proviso in section fifteen of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be construed to include any ship, vessel, or steamer to or from any port or place south of Mexico down to and including Aspinwall and Panama.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the duties now imposed by law there shall be levied and collected upon printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, twenty per centum ad valorem; upon sumac and sumac the same duties now imposed upon gum shellac; upon polishing powders of all descriptions, Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, [illegible] and wash blue, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act the duty on petroleum and coal illuminating oil, crude and unrefined, when imported from foreign countries in a crude state, shall be twenty per centum ad valorem and no more.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be allowed a drawback on foreign saltpetre manufactured into gunpowder in the United States and exported therefrom, equal in amount to the duty paid on the foreign saltpetre from which it shall be manufactured, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and no more: Provided, That ten per centum on the amount of all drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[Resolution—Public No. 16.]

A RESOLUTION to amend the "Joint resolution for the payment of the expenses of the joint Congress, appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war," approved the twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any portion of the amount appropriated by the joint resolution for payment of the expenses of the joint committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, approved the twenty-seventh January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that may have been, or shall hereafter be, allowed by the said joint committee to witnesses attending before it, or to persons employed in its service, for per diem, travelling, or other necessary expenses, and paid by the Secretary of the Senate in pursuance of the order of the joint committee, shall be accordingly credited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

Approved, February 27, 1863.

UMBRELLAS received at [illegible] J. H. HAMMETT'S, 83 Thames st. April [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Adjutant General's Office, Providence, April 7th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

Whereas, the act passed by the General Assembly at its August session, A. D., 1862, entitled "An act to repeal Title XXXIV of the Revised Statutes and to provide for the better organization of the militia of the State," directs that a complete enrollment shall be made on or before the third Monday of April in each year, of all persons within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who are liable to perform military duty—and that the exposure to view for the space of three consecutive weeks of the rolls of the names of persons so liable, shall be deemed to be legal notice to all persons named therein of the fact of their enrollment and obligations to perform military duty.

And, whereas it is further provided by said act that the whole militia of the State shall be arranged in one division composed of five brigades—to be divided into regiments, battalions and companies, conformably to the laws of the United States—and that each person not already enrolled in one of the existing military organizations, may, after he has been for the first time enrolled, and within a time to be limited by the Governor, attach himself to any one of the chartered military companies, or may associate himself with others in the formation of a new company of cavalry, artillery, infantry or riflemen, of not less than the regulation standard. Now, for the purpose of effectually organizing the militia of the State, according to the provisions of said act:

It is ordered,

I. That the several brigades shall be constituted as follows:

The First Brigade—Of all persons liable to perform military duty within the counties of Newport, and Bristol, and the town of East Providence.

The Second Brigade—Of all persons liable to perform military duty within the city of Providence.

The Third Brigade—Of all persons liable to perform military duty within the counties of Kent and Washington.

The Fourth Brigade—Of all persons liable to perform military duty within the towns of North Providence, Pawtucket, Cumberland and in the second and third voting districts of the town of Smithfield.

The Fifth Brigade—Of all persons liable to perform military duty within the towns of Cranston, Johnston, Scituate, Foster, Glocester, Burrillville and the first and fourth voting districts of the town of Smithfield.

II. All persons whose names shall appear upon the enrollment lists in the several towns and cities to be completed on the third Monday of this current month, are required before the eleventh day of May next, to organize themselves preparatory to the performance of military duty, by attaching themselves to some one of the chartered military companies in their respective neighborhoods, or by forming new military organizations, or companies of cavalry, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, of not less than eighty-three men each, according to section 3 of chapter 421 of the act before referred to.

III. And whereas, it is made by said act obligatory upon the Commander-in-chief to assign all enrolled persons who shall not so organize themselves, to such companies, and to such arms of the service as he may deem most expedient, it is especially enjoined upon all good citizens to avail themselves before the eleventh day of May next, of the privilege above given, and as proficiency in military training can more readily be acquired by associating with those who have heretofore cultivated this branch of knowledge, it is particularly recommended that those who come within the operation of the law should attach themselves, as far as practicable, to the various chartered military companies already organized within the State.

IV. Major General Charles T. Robbins is charged with the general superintendence and direction of the organization of the militia herein directed. He will detail such number of persons as may be necessary to act as recruiting officers in the several towns, for the purpose of arranging the militia according to their choice into companies, and from time to time issue such orders and make such regulations as shall become necessary for the purpose of fully organizing the system established by said act.

V. The first election for the choice of company officers, to consist of one captain, one first Lieutenant, and one second Lieutenant, will be held as by each company on the second Monday of May next. Such other superior officers as shall become necessary to complete the organization of the companies into regiments, will be hereafter appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to hold their offices until an election can be had.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief solicits the hearty co-operation of all loyal citizens in the effort to place the State in a condition to make a voluntary response to all future calls of the President of the United States upon her patriotism, by encouraging the liberal diffusion of military knowledge and by aiding with voice and example in the successful establishment of a system which will tend to awaken and develope the martial spirit of our people.

By order of WM. C. COZZENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Edward C. Mauran, Adjutant General.

April 11—3w.

FIRE.

New York, August 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.—

Gents: My entire stock and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday, but my books contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction. I can assure you, I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed, would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BAKKER.

New York, Aug. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Gents: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday, in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 30 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

The above were in the recent fire in Beekman and William streets.

A large assortment of new and second hand safes constantly on hand.

MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. THOMSON & CO., 353 State street, New Haven, are the sole agents for the New England States.

Aug 16—6

STEAMER PERRY.

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, November 17th, the steamer PERRY Capt. N. B. Adams,

Will Make But One Trip a Day,

Leaving Newport for Providence at [illegible] a. m. Returning, will leave Providence for Newport at 2 p. m., touching at Portsmouth Grove each way.

FARES.

From Newport to Portsmouth Grove,	25c.
Portsmouth Grove to Providence,	50c.
Newport to Providence,	75c.
" " Boston,	$2,00.
" " Worcester,	$2,00.

Nov 15

WM. H. SMITH'S PATENT COAL & GAS CONSUMING STOVE.

IS acknowledged by every one who has used it, to be the most economical stove which they have ever seen.

It is guaranteed to radiate more heat, with less fuel, than any stove ever before invented.

Call at WM. BROWNELL'S, No. 106 Thames street, and get a pamphlet, gratis, containing a full description of the stove, with certificates from parties who have used it during the past winter.

For sale by WM. BROWNELL, Newport. Sept 20

Wm. B. Swan, DRAPER and TAILOR. Has for sale a good assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Grass Seeds.

GRASS SEEDS of all kinds warranted of prime quality, for sale at SWINBURNE'S, Foot of Mary st. March [illegible]

Gas Fixtures. GAS FITTING done at short notice [illegible] W. T. ELLIS, 116 Thames street. March [illegible]

COTTRELL & BRYER,

DEALERS IN FURNITURE: AND Manufacturers and Furnishers OF COFFINS, with the necessary appendages.

All orders promptly attended to.

Thames street. Newport, R. I.

GROCERIES.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

AT

HUBBARD'S Parade Cor. GROCERY

The subscriber having made such arrangements in his store as will give him greater facilities for doing business than heretofore possessed, would most respectfully invite the attention of consumers to his increased stock of fresh and choice

GROCERIES,

among which may be found the following, at prices as low as at any store in this city.

FLOUR in barrels and bags, of the best brand in this market.

GREEN and BLACK TEAS of every grade, at prices to suit purchasers.

COFFEE—Old Government, Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Cuba, parched and ground coffee of every variety. Among the latter may be found a superior article of Turkey, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ORLEANS, Cuba, Muscovado, Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Loaf, Crushed, New Orleans, Muscovado and Havana Brown

SUGARS.

SODA, WINE, MILK, MEDFORD, PIC-NIC, BUTTER, BOSTON, SUGAR AND WATER CRACKERS, PILOT BREAD.

Ward's, Kendall's, Mason's, and Castile Soap, Starch, Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Indigo, Pipes, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Olive Oil, Vermicelli, Oranges, &c.

RHODE ISLAND, SOUTHERN, AND BOLTED MEAL.

DOWNER'S Best Kerosene, Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, Chimnies, &c., &c.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid, Sperm and Whale Oil.

WINES AND LIQUORS of all kinds by the measure only.

GREEN and DRIED FRUITS of the best quality, all of which are warranted to be as represented, and delivered free in any part of the city. Orders solicited. April 18

PLUMBING.

JOSEPH M. LYON

PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPERSMITH, No. 236 Thames Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.

Also, Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

All orders attended to with neatness and despatch and all work Warranted.

CITY PLUMBING STORE.

JOHN C. WEAVER, JR., PLUMBER,

AND DEALER in Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, Block Tin, Lead Pipes, and Sheet Lead, of all sizes. Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c &c., constantly on hand.

N. B.—All kinds of Plumbing and Jobbing done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Please give us a call. Orders left at store promptly attended to.

JOHN C. WEAVER, Jr. March 8—tf. No. 4 Mill Street.

PLUMBING STORE.

NATHAN M. CHAFEE, has now in store,

Force, Copper and Iron Pumps, *Lead Pipes and Sheet Lead,* *Water Closets, Marble Bowls, &c., &c.,* CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Plumbing and Jobbing of all kinds, will be done in a neat and substantial manner and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders left at the store No. 1 Commercial Wharf, will be promptly attended to. June 29

INSURANCE.

THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance COMPANY, AT EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

CONTINUES to insure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, in two separate classes.

This Company, which confines its business almost wholly to the State of Rhode Island, has been in operation since 1831, has never made an assessment, and has, after paying losses and expenses, a large surplus in the treasury.

Benjamin B. Thurston, President. Nicholas S. Fry, Vice President. William Spencer, Treasurer. Thomas A. Reynolds, Secretary.

Applications for insurance may be made to OLIVER POTTER, Newport, R. I. East Greenwich, Oct 16, 1858—1y

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO

Cash Capital 200,000.

With a large surplus, all securely invested in Bond & Mortgage and first class of Bank Stock.

Office 237 Broadway cor Park Place and 56 Wall Street.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandize, Ships and their cargoes, in port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

Wm. Jaffray, Sec. Joseph W. Baker, Pres. [illegible] Searing, Surveyor. John Bolton, Vice Pres. SETH W. MACY, Agent for Newport. Dec 21—1y Office No. 66 Spring street.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I. INCORPORATED JUNE 1831.

Insures Marine and Fire Risks on the most favorable terms.

The Capital of said Company is $150,000, all paid in and invested in Bank Stock in the City of Providence.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] Stafford, Resolved Waterman, [illegible] Hutchins, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Walker Humphrey, T. P. I. Goddard, Tully D. Bowen, Henry [illegible] Smith, Allen O. Peck, [illegible] B. Cooley, James T. Rhodes, Thomas P. Ives. ALLEN O. PECK, President. Walter [illegible], Secretary.

Persons wanting insurance or information concerning said Company, will please apply to GEORGE BOWEN, Agt. Newport.

GAS TORCHES this day received at BLISS' House Furnishing Store, 117 Thames street. Aug 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

Estate of Richard Bluck.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed and duly qualified by the Court of Probate of the city of Newport, Commissioners on the estate of

RICHARD BLUCK,

late of said Newport, dec'd, represented insolvent, and six months from the 6th day of April, 1863, is allowed the creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, we will meet at the house of Wm. Fludder on the 6th day of August, 5th day of September and the 6th day of October, 1863, at 7 o'clock p. m., to examine the claims that may be presented and how they are made out.

WILLIAM FLUDDER, STEPHEN P. SLOCUM, JOSIAH TEW, } Comm'rs.

April 11

Court of Probate, Newport, April 6, 1863.

WM. B. SMITH, Executor named in an instrument in writing dated the 18th day of March, 1863, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GARDNER SMITH,

late of said Newport, dec'd, presents the same to this Court with his petition in writing praying that the same may be proved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary may be granted to him, and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 27th day of April inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall, Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

April 11 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS on the estate of *JOHN SOUTHWICK,* will hold an adjourned meeting on the 27th day of April, 1863, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the house of Benjamin Marsh, 2d, 65 Thames street, for the purpose of receiving and examining the claims against said estate.

BENJAMIN MUMFORD, SETH W. MACY, BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d. } Comm'rs.

April 11

Executrix Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, executrix to the will of *ABIGAIL WEAVER,* deceased, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment.

ANN ELIZA WEAVER.

April 11—3w.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 13, 1863.

THOMAS T. CARR, administrator on the estate of *THOMAS SWEET,* late of said Newport, deceased, presents his second account with said estate for allowance and for an order to pay and distribute from the balance thereof to the creditors of said estate whose claims have been allowed and the remainder to the heirs at law of said deceased, which account contains a credit for proceeds of real estate of the deceased sold by the Administrator; the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport Mercury.*

April 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 13, 1863.

WILLIAM J. H. AILMAN, administrator on the estate of *GEORGE CORNELL,* late of Newport, dec'd, presents his second account on said estate for allowance and for an order to pay and distribute from the balance thereof, to the creditors of said estate, whose claims have been allowed and the remainder to the heirs at law of said deceased, which account contains a credit for proceeds of real estate of the deceased sold by the administrator and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 4th day of May next at ten o'clock a. m., at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

April 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Court of Probate, Newport, April 13, 1863.

REQUEST in writing is made to this Court by the heirs at law of *JOHN C. CARD,* late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, to appoint William Card of said Newport, administrator on the estate of said deceased and the same is received and is referred to Monday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Council Chamber, in the City Hall in Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, that all interested may appear at said time and place and show cause if any why said William Card or some other suitable person should not be appointed administrator as aforesaid.

April 18 B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Cl'k.

Administratrix Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, administratrix on the estate of *HENRY BARKER,* late of Middletown, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

LYDIA M. BARKER, Administratrix.

April 18

Guardian's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been chosen guardian on the persons and estates of her minor children, viz:

Celia M. Barker, Josephine A. Barker, Lydia E. Barker and Emily B. Barker,

of fourteen and within twenty-one years of age, and approved by the Court of Probate of the town of Middletown, and having been appointed by said Court of Probate guardian on the persons and estates of her minor children, under fourteen years of age, viz:

Ella F. Barker, Henry F. Barker, Orren P. Barker and Marynda M. Barker,

and having given bond as the law directs, hereby requests all persons having demands against the estates of said minors, to present them within six months from this date, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

LYDIA M. BARKER, Guardian.

April 18

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMS', 172 Thames Street.

THE BEST COAL YET—THE BURNSIDE.

PRIME RED ASH COAL—just landed, dry and clean.

BURNSIDE COAL. JUST LANDED—a cargo in fine order.

FURNACE COAL. NOW DISCHARGING—from schr. Adventure.

PEASLEY CROSS CANNEL COAL. A fine lot—hand picked—for grates.

WALNUT WOOD. Prime lot of walnut Wood. Oct 20

Bryant, Stratton & Co's. CHAIN OF NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Lyceum Building, 66 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., &c. Practically taught.

This College is comprised in Bryant, Stratton & Co's. Chain of Commercial Colleges, located in the principal cities of the United States, and affords the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by the College will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. The citizens of Newport and vicinity are invited to call and examine the course of study, the College, &c.

BRYANT, STRATTON & MASON. E. W. Mason, Resident Principal. [illegible]

FLOUR. JUST received a lot of extra family Flour at [illegible] [illegible] S. J. LAWTON.

GROCERIES.

JOHN D. DENNIS, AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 22 BROAD STREET.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1819.

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.

Oolong Teas	Molasses
Eng Breakfast do	Old java coffee
Young Hyson do	Ceylon do
Hyson do	Maracaibo do
Gunpowder do	St Domingo do
Flour in barrels	Roasted do
Flour in half barrels	Ground do
Flour in bags	Ground cinnamon
Brown Havana sugars	Ground cloves
Stuart's crushed do	Ground ginger
Stuart's refined do	Ground rice
Stuart's ground do	Wheaten grits
Baker's cocoa	Maccaroni
French chocolate	Vermicelli
Hecker's Farina	Extract lemon
Corn starch	Extract rose
Dietetic saleratus	Extract peach
Sup carb soda	Rose water
Cream Tartar	Castile soap
Olive oil	Old palm do
Capres	Ward's do
Table salt	Excelsior do
Dairy salt	Fancy do
Mustard	Pickles
Pepper	Catsups
Cassia	Pepper sauce
Mace	Sperm candles
Nutmegs	Adamantine do
Hominy	Tallow do
Preserved ginger	Washing powder
Lard	Chewing tobacco
Hams	Smoking do
Pork	Maccaboy snuff
Rice	Scotch do
Sweet corn	Dried apples
White beans	Cheese
Hemp seed	Butter
Canary seed	Crackers
Pimento	Pilot bread
Raisins	Vinegar
Currants	Clocks
Citron	Wrapping paper
Tapioca	Letter do
Starch	Bill do
Indigo	Envelopes
Meal	Knives
Shoe brushes	Cattle cards
Dust do	Curry combs
Paint do	Bow pins
Whitewash do	Ox bows
Stove do	Yokes
Horse do	Shovels
Scrub do	Iron do
Clothes do	Steele and Iron do
Hair do	Manure forks
Tooth do	Hay do
Combs	Hoes
Bath brick	Rakes
Brick dust	Plows
Matches	Plowcastings
Wash boards	Hay cutters
Clothes lines	Corn shellers
Clothes pins	Seed planters
Painted tubs	Coal sieves
Painted pails	Hoe handles
Cedar tubs	Butter boxes
Cedar pails	Whips
Wood dippers	Lashes

and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BROWN, GODDARD & BARLOW, No. 122 Thames Street, Newport, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN FURNACES, RANGES, PARLOR, OFFICE SHIP AND COOKING STOVES, ENAMELED AND TINNED IRON WARE, **Britannia, Japaned, Plain and Wooden Ware,** ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. &c.

Job work in all its various branches attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. S. BROWN, S. GODDARD, F. A. BARLOW. Jan 18—tf.

ALBERT SHERMAN, —DEALER IN— **DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,** No. 259 SOUTH THAMES STREET.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY, DEALER IN **Boots and Shoes of all Kinds,** NO. 140 THAMES STREET. Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

J. H. COZZENS, 152 THAMES STREET, DEALER IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING GOODS, OIL SUITS, TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c.

JAMES ATKINSON, COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of Newport, Over the Post Office.

LANGLEY & NORMAN, DRAPERS & TAILORS, 104 & 106 THAMES STREET. Where can be found a complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c.

EDWARD C. HAYES, **BOOT and SHOE MAKER,** No. 7 WASINGTON SQUARE, *NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.* Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

If you want a HARNESS Made or repaired, go to **J. H. CHAPPELL** Cor. Farewell and Marlboro sts. And he will fit you out at War Prices.

CHARLES C. STEVENS, AUCTION AND Commission Merchant, AND DEALER IN CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, 25 Thames, corner of Bridge Street, NEWPORT, R. I.

Auction sales of real estate and property at residences, stores and elsewhere attended to at the shortest notice. June 7

New Goods.

JUST received, a large and fashionable assortment of Summer goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a good assortment of low price cassimeres for boys. Cloths, Tailors' Trimmings and all other articles kept in a fashionable tailoring establishment.

Particular attention paid to cutting and garments warranted to fit.

April 6 JOSEPH N. HAMMETT.

Stoves, Tin Ware &c. THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large variety of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges of most approved pattern set with care and warranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attended to. Orders solicited.

WILLIAM BROWNELL, Opposite R. I. Union Bank. [illegible]

GROCERIES.

WM. CORNELL,

17 & 19 Broad st. and 1 Spring st

(At the Junction of Broad and Spring streets nearly opposite his former location.)

Invites the attention of the public to the following large and well selected stock of

NEW GOODS

which with many other things are offered at the very lowest prices, and delivered free of charge in any part of the city.

TEA. New crop Oolong, Newcrop English B'fst, " Gunpowder, " Imperial, Young Hyson, various grades from the highest to lowest.

COFFEES. Old Government Java, Maracaibo, Rio, Parched, Ground of a very superior quality and Dandelion coffee.

SUGARS AND MOLASSES. Stewart's crushed, Holland A B & C do, Fine powdered, Granulated, and Havana Sugars. Muscovado and New Orleans Molasses.

PROVISIONS. Pork, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Fish, Cheese, Fresh Butter, Eggs.

FLOUR &C. Double extra Genesee, in bbls, half bbls and bags, Northern Meal, Rye and Feed Meal, Corn and Oats.

OILS. Lard, Whale, Olive, Castor oils.

FRUIT &C. Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Prunes, Preserved ginger, Pickles, Catsups, Pepper sauce, Capers.

SPICES. Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Pimento, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Mustard, Caraway seeds, Of spices, warranted pure, Shakers Herbs and Barley and Saleratus.

SOAPS. Ward's No. 1, do Pale, No 1 extra Excelsior, German Lustral, Old Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps.

TOBACCO. Lorillard's, Maccaboy and Scotch Snuff, smoking and fine cut chewing Tobacco, Cigars of various brands.

CRACKERS. Butter, Oyster, Soda, Cream, Wine and fancy Crackers.

SUNDRIES. French Chocolate, Baker's Cocoa, Hominy, Samp, Hecker's Farina, Corn Starch, Laundry Starch, Tapioca, Wheaten Grits, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Ground rice, Pyle's saleratus, Babbitt's do, Sup carbonate soda, Sal soda, Cream tartar, Hemp seed, Caraway seed, Table salt, Dairy salt, Indigo, Bath brick, Wrapping, Letter, Bill, Cap, And note paper, Envelopes, Matches.

BRUSHES. Floor, Whitewash, Scrub, Clothes, Shoe, Hair, Tooth, Horse and Dust Brushes.

WOODEN WARE. Brooms, Tubs, Pails, Dippers, Baskets, Covers, Faucets, Sieves, Wash boards, Cloth Pins, Cloth Line, Bed Cords, Mats, Mops, Trays.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Manure Forks, Shovels, Hoes, Plows, Cultivators, Rakes, Scythes, Hay Forks, Rifles, Yokes, Cards, Curry Combs, Boxes, Whips, &c.

SHOES. Mens, Boys, Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots.

DRY GOODS. Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Denims, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Challis, Cambricks, Jeans, Nankins, Brilliants, Ticks, Crash, Cassimere, Ribbons, Hdkf's, Edgings, Table Linen, Thread, Silk, and small Notions.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Earthern Ware, Paper Hangings.

Having nearly disposed of his large stock of paper hangings will sell the remainder at reduced prices.

VOSE'S Confectionery for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE—a good chance and one that seldom offers, for some one to engage in a profitable business in an old establishment, that was commenced in 1827. It always has had a good run of custom from the commencement to the present time, and the future prospects still better when the railroad is finished. I will sell all the fixtures for manufacturing, which consist of many new inventions—one that will make 30 quarts of Ice Cream in 30 minutes. Also all the fixtures of the store and saloon, with an ice house that holds 300 tons which I have filled; in fact everything is complete for one to step in and continue the business. Any one not acquainted with it can be initiated into the secrets of the order free of cost, so as to carry on the business with success. The terms will be liberal and a lease of the store given. For further particulars enquire of W. S. VOSE.

Possession given the first of April. Dec 20.

HEATH & WESTCOTT, HAVE NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY, Silver Ware, And Fancy Goods, which they will be pleased to show to all who will favor them with a call at No. 85 Thames street. Dec 20.

WILLIAM NEWTON & CO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Fine Wines, Old Brandies, Holland Gin, London Porter, Scotch Ale &c.

Store corner of Thames and Pelham Streets, adjoining the Post Office.

Constantly on hand, an extensive stock of Old Bourbon Whiskey. July 12.

JOHN B. DEBLOIS, CHEAP CASH STORE, No. 2 BROAD STREET.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand all kinds of GROCERIES, such as Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Teas. Also Vegetables, Fruit, Salt and Pickled Fish, Herring, Mackerel, Hams, &c., &c.

Goods sent to any part of the city free. Nov 1

PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE ROOMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Williams, in Young's Block, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, is now prepared to take Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Carte de Visites &c. Particular attention paid to copying old Daguerreotypes into Photographs and Carte Visites. Utmost satisfaction given.

Sept 13 F. KINDLER.

THE "BURNSIDE"

IS A NEW COAL which is now for the first time introduced into this market. It is an excellent red ash coal which ignites quickly, burns freely, and makes no clinker in any ordinary fire. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction for domestic purposes. Sold only by JOSEPH BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House. July 12

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID For every description of PAPER MAKERS' STOCK, Old Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Waste Paper, White and Colored Rags, &c.

Apply at Store No. 19 Thames, cor. Bridge-st. Jan. 24.

Oak Lumber.

OAK PLANK, Cart Axles and Tongues, for sale at HAMMETT'S Lumber Yard, 221 Thames street. March 14

READ! PAPER from 20 cents per Quire. Envelopes 6 to 12 cents for 25. L. E. MUNRO, 33 [illegible] st., [illegible] Feb 28—3w

For Sale. THE ESTATE on Broad Street, No. 64 and 66. Apply on the premises, to L. D. Carr, or to S. M. CARR. Feb 14

TOBACCO [illegible] Smoking Tobacco, something new and cheap, for sale by W. M. NEWTON & CO. Feb 14

(COPYRIGHT SECURED.)

The Great Indian Remedy FOR FEMALES.

DR. MATTISON'S INDIAN EMMENAGOGUE.

This celebrated female medicine possessing virtues unknown of anything else of the kind, and proving effectual after all others have failed, is designed for both married and single ladies, and is the very best thing known for the purpose, as it will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction, from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain.

OVER 2000 BOTTLES have now been sold without a single failure when taken as directed and without the least injury to health in any case. It is put up in bottles, of three different strengths, with full directions for using and sent by Express, closely sealed, to all parts of the country.

PRICES.—Full strength $10. Half strength, $5. Quarter strength, $3 per bottle.

Remember—This medicine is designed expressly for those obstinate cases, where all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure; also that it is warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

Beware of Imitations! None genuine and warranted, unless purchased directly of Dr. M., or at his office.

Accommodations for ladies wishing to remain in the city a short time for treatment.

DR. MATTISON'S DIURETIC COMPOUND *For Acute and Chronic Gonorrhœa.*

This new remedy contains neither Balsam Copaiva, Spirits of Nitre, Cubebs, Turpentine or any other nauseous drugs, but is an elegant vegetable liquid, pleasant to the taste and smell, grateful to the stomach, cooling, cleansing and healing in its operation and speedily allaying all heat and irritation in the urinary passages. You, therefore, who have been swallowing down Balsam Copaiva, either in capsules or mixtures for months in succession, until with pale face and disordered stomach your breath and clothes are filled with its vile odor; throw away the disgusting mixtures and send for a bottle of this new remedy, which will not only cure you at once, but at the same time it will cleanse the system from the injurious effects of the various mixtures you have been taking so long.

ONE BOTTLE, WHICH LASTS A WEEK, WILL OFTEN EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE. Price $3.00.

DR. MATTISON'S ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP, *For Constitutional Syphilis.*

No remedy ever discovered has done what has been achieved by this. Under its use every form of constitutional syphilitic taint is speedily cured; and in a few weeks the subtle poison is completely eradicated from the system, and health and strength are permanently restored.

It was this remedy that cured in a few weeks a gentleman from the South, then stopping at Newport, and for which he presented Dr. M. with $500 besides his bill, after having been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for five years.

One bottle, which lasts a month, will often effect a perfect cure. Price $10; half size $5.

DR. MATTISON'S NERVE INVIGORATOR For Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotency, Confusion of Thought, Loss of Memory, Irritable Temper, Gloomy Apprehensions, Despondency and Melancholy, which may end in Loss of Reason.

This new remedy for that fearful train of mental and physical evils arising from venereal excesses, and secret habits of the young, is composed of the most soothing, strengthening and invigorating medicines to be found in the whole Vegetable Kingdom, which, in combination, form the most perfect Antidote for this obstinate and distressing class of maladies ever yet discovered. It has now been sent to nearly every State in the Union, relieving the untold sufferings of hundreds who have never seen the inventor, restoring them to comparative health, strength and happiness. Price—Quart bottle, which lasts a month $10; half size $5.

These four GREAT REMEDIES are the result of over twenty years' study and practice, and are now prepared they are known to be the very best for their respective purposes, and I am therefore induced to make them public for the mutual benefit of myself and the sick, who otherwise could never avail themselves of their benefits. They are all warranted as represented, in every respect, or the price will be refunded.

Prepared and sold ONLY at DR. MATTISON'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, rear No. 28 Union street, Providence, R. I., and sent by express, secure from observation, to all parts of the United States.

A Word of Caution

It has been estimated that over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are paid to swindling quacks annually, in New England alone, and that, too, without any benefit to those who pay it. All this comes from trusting, without inquiry, to men who are alike destitute of honor, character or skill, and whose only recommendation is their own false and extravagant assertions, in praise of themselves. The only way to avoid imposition is to take no man's word, no matter what his pretensions are, but MAKE INQUIRY. It will cost you nothing, and may save you many regrets; for, as advertising physicians in nine cases out of ten are bogus, there is no safety in trusting any of them unless you know who and what they are.

Dr. M. will send free, by enclosing one stamp as above, a Pamphlet on DISEASES OF WOMEN, and on Private Diseases generally; giving full information with the most undoubted references and testimonials, without which no advertising physician, or medicine of this kind is deserving of ANY CONFIDENCE WHATEVER.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.—Write your address plainly, and direct to Dr. H. N. Mattison, as above.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 and 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York,)

Would call the attention of dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachtoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF. Scotch, Honey Dew, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundy Foot.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES of fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L. or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1	Cavendish or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canaster,
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed, Granulated.	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. March 7

A Lecture to Young Men.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

Dr. Chas. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586. Feb 28

100,000 BARRELS Of the Lodi Manufacturing Co's. *POUDRETTE.*

THIS COMPANY, with a capital of $150,000, the most extensive works of the kind in the world, and an experience in manufacturing of over twenty-three years, with a reputation long established, having also the exclusive control of all the night soil of the great city New York, are prepared to furnish an article which is, without doubt, the *cheapest and very best* fertilizer in the market. It greatly increases the yield and ripens the crop from two to three weeks earlier at an expense of from three to four dollars per acre with little or no labor.

Also FIFTY TONS of BONE TAFEU, being a mixture of bone and night soil ground fine, at $45 per ton—a superior article for grain and grass.

A pamphlet, containing all necessary information, may be had free by addressing a letter to the subscriber.

JAMES T. FOSTER, Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., 66 Courtlandt St., New York.

Agents, John Eldred, Newport. M. C. Peckham, Kingston. Feb 7—3m.

Thorough Bred NORTH DEVON Bulls and Heifers for sale by THOMAS B. BUFFUM. Dec 6

NEW STEAM GRIST MILL. PERSONS wishing Corn ground can have it done with despatch at the Mill on SWINBURNE'S WHARF, opposite foot of Mary street. June 8

GLASS, TIN and PAPER SHADES of various patterns, a full assortment, at BLISS' House Furnishing Store, 117 Thames Street. Aug 18

TOMATOES, Green Peas and Mushrooms, [illegible] WM. NEWTON & CO. Feb 14